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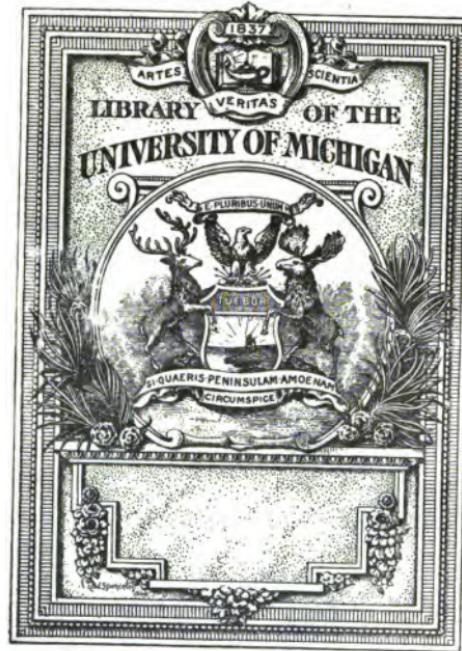
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A
WELSH GRAMMAR
FOR SCHOOLS

*BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS OF
THE GRAMMATICAL SOCIETY*

BY

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PART II—SYNTAX

2d 1d.



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P R E F A C E

THE need has long been felt for a Welsh Syntax which would exhibit, in a lucid and systematic manner, the characteristic features of the language, without doing violence to its history on the one hand, or, on the other, ignoring the present state of its development. With this in view, the Author of this work has endeavoured throughout to distinguish clearly between the probable constructions of the parent Celtic speech and the actual constructions of modern Welsh, as shown, for example, in the difference between the extinct and the living uses of such words as *mai*, *pe*, and the pre-verbal particles *a* and *yr* (*y*). In Welsh philology a clearer distinction between the probable origin of forms and their present uses is urgently needed. To obscure divergences between earlier and later meanings of forms, in the case of any language, is to lose sight of the principles which have governed its whole history.

The Author wishes to express his best thanks to the General Editor of this series, Prof. Sonnenschein, for invaluable assistance in the preparation of this book; to those previous Welsh grammarians, without whose diligent and faithful care in preserving the tradition of the literary language this work would not have been possible; to Principal Rhys and Professors Powell and John Morris Jones, whose conversations with the Author on these matters have always afforded him many valuable suggestions, which he has carefully treasured in his memory; to Dr. J. A. H. Murray, of Oxford, whose clear exposition of some of the principles of language has been a help in many difficulties; and to his brother, the Rev. J. Bodvan Anwyl, for valuable help in the preparation of the Index.

ABERYSTWYTH, 1899.

E. ANWYL.

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INTRODUCTION TO SYNTAX.

**Syntax is the part of grammar which treats of the construction
of sentences.**

For the classification of sentences see §§ 339–345.

ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES.

Subject and Predicate.

301 The sentence usually consists of two main parts, the Subject and the Predicate. The Subject is the word or group of words denoting that about which something is said in the Predicate; the Predicate is what is said about that which is denoted by the Subject, and it includes not only the Verb, but also any Predicate-adjective or Predicate-noun or Object or Adjunct (or combination of these) with which it may be joined. Such additions to the Verb will be spoken of as the Remainder of the Predicate. Note that in all cases the Predicate includes the *whole* of what is said about that which is denoted by the Subject.

302 These two parts of the sentence may be contained in a single word : e.g. *canant*, *they sing*.

303 The Normal Order of the Welsh sentence is Verb—Subject—Remainder of Predicate.

304 The Predicate may assume any of the following five forms :—

FORMS OF THE PREDICATE.

	VERB.	SUBJECT.	REMAINDER OF PREDICATE.	
I	cān	y dŷn		
II	māe	y dŷn	Predicate Noun or Adjective. yn* frenin or yn* ddā	
III	gwelodd †	y dŷn	Object. y bachgen	
IV	rhoddodd †	y dŷn	Two Objects. lyfr i'r bachgen	
V	galwodd †	y dŷn	Object. ef	Pred. Noun or Adjective. yn* frenin or yn* ddā

* The word 'yn' which usually precedes the Predicate-noun or Predicate-adjective is probably a remnant of one of the forms of the Brythonic definite article. A *Predicate-noun* or *adjective* is a noun or adjective *predicated* of the Subject or the Object.

† Verbs which generally take an Object are called *transitive*. Verbs which generally take no Object are called *intransitive*.

Inverted Order. (See Appendix.)

305 The normal order of the sentence is frequently changed for the sake of emphasis, the emphatic word or group of words being put at the beginning of the sentence.—Thus the Subject or the Object or the Predicate-adjective or the Predicate-noun or the Adjunct may be put before the Verb. In such cases the word a or yr (y) is put immediately before the verb as shewn in the following examples.* (Cf. Accidence, § 194, 2nd ed.)

With Predicate of Form I :—

y dyn a gān, ‘the *man* sings’; ‘it is the man who sings.’
y dyn sydd yma, ‘the *man* is here’; ‘it is the man who is here.’

With Predicate of Form II :—

brenin yw y dyn, ‘the man is a *king*’; ‘it is a king that the man is.’

dā yw y dyn, ‘the man is *good*’: ‘it is good that the man is.’

Similarly with a Predicate-pronoun :

myfi yw, ‘it is I’; pwŷ yw? ‘who is it?’

With Predicate of Form III :

y bachgen a welodd y dyn,† ‘the man saw the boy’; ‘it was the boy that the man saw.’

With Predicate of Form IV :—

(a) llyfr a roddodd y dyn i'r bachgen, ‘the man gave the boy a book’; ‘it was a book that the man gave the boy.’

(b) i'r bachgen y rhoddodd y dyn lyfr, ‘the man gave the boy a book’; ‘it was to the boy that the man gave a book.’

With Predicate of Form V :—

(a) ēf a alwodd y dyn yn frenin, ‘the man called him king’; ‘it was he whom the man called king.’

(b) yn frenin y galwodd y dyn ef, ‘the man called him king’; ‘it was a king that the man called him.’

Similarly where an Adjunct is emphasised : e.g. yno yr aeth, ‘he went *there*’; ‘it was there that he went.’

* When the Subject or the Object is put first, a is employed, in other cases yr or y; yr before vowels and h; y before consonants. The forms from wŷf etc., oeddwn etc. and sŷdd, do not take a.

† Observe the possible ambiguity between Subject and Object in sentences of this type.

Attributes.

306 Any noun (whether standing in the Subject or in the Predicate) may be qualified by an adjective (or adjective-equivalent, § 310); e.g. *gŵr dōeth*, *a wise man*; *cyfeillion hōff*, *dear friends*. Such a qualifying part of the sentence is called an **Attribute**.

Adjuncts.

307 Any verb, adjective or adverb in the sentence may be qualified by an adverb (or adverb-equivalent, § 311):
e.g. ymladdodd y dyn yn ddewr, *the man fought bravely*.
mae yn weithiwr trā diwyd, *he is an exceedingly diligent workman*.
cerddodd yn bûr gyflym, *he walked rather rapidly*.
Such a qualifying part of the sentence is called an **Adjunct**.

Equivalents.

308 The noun, the adjective and the adverb may be replaced by other parts of speech doing the same work in the sentence, or by a group of words doing the work of a single part of speech. A word or group of words which replaces a noun, an adjective or an adverb is called an **Equivalent** (Noun-equivalent, Adjective-equivalent or Adverb-equivalent).

A group of words forming an Equivalent and not having a Subject and Predicate of its own is called a **Phrase**.

A group of words forming an Equivalent and having a Subject and Predicate of its own is called a **Subordinate Clause** (cf. § 312).

For a list of noun-, adjective-, and adverb-equivalents see §§ 309–311.

Noun-, Adjective-, and Adverb-Equivalents.**NO^UN-EQUIVALENTS.**

309 A noun-equivalent may be—
(a) A pronoun: e.g. *buost tî yno*, *thou hast been there*.
(b) An adjective, with or without the article: e.g. *cyfoethogion*, *rich men*; *y cyfoethogion*, *the rich*; *y gwir*, *the true*.

- (c) A verb-noun * : e.g. hyfryd ydyw gweithio, *it is pleasant to work* (lit. *working is pleasant*) ; ceisiaf weled, *I shall try to see*.
- (d) A phrase consisting of a verb-noun and words connected therewith : e.g. dywedodd fod dynion yno, *he said that there were men there* (lit. *the being of men there*).
- (e) A verb-adjective preceded by the article : e.g. yr anfonedig, *the person sent*.
- (f) A clause in a complex sentence : e.g. dywedodd nad oedd dynion yno, *he said that there were no men there*.
- (g) A word or group of words quoted : e.g. heb 'os' nac 'onibæ,' *without 'if' or 'were it not.'*

ADJECTIVE-EQUIVALENTS.

310 An adjective-equivalent may be—

- (a) A verb-adjective : e.g. gwelliant addawedig, *a promised improvement*.
- (b) A noun depending on another noun, corresponding to the genitive of Greek and Latin : e.g. llais dŷn, *the voice of a man*.
- (c) A noun or verb-noun used as an adjective : e.g. wal gerrig, *a stone wall*; carreg ateb, *an echo*, (lit. *an answering stone*); i.e. *a stone for answering*.)
- (d) A noun in apposition : e.g. nî ddynion, *we men*.
- (e) A noun governed by a preposition : e.g. llain o frethyn, *a piece of cloth*.
- (f) An adverb : e.g. y dynion gynt, *the men of old*.
- (g) A clause in a complex sentence : e.g. pell yw y llê y bum ynddo, *far is the place where I have been*.

ADVERB-EQUIVALENTS.

311 An adverb-equivalent may be—

- (a) A noun corresponding to an oblique case of Greek and Latin : e.g. arhosaf dridiau, *I shall stay three days*; cerddasant fildir, *they walked a mile*.
- (b) A noun governed by a preposition : e.g. âf at y ty, *I shall go towards the house*; trwy drais, *by force*; gyda thrafferth, *with difficulty*.

* The verb-noun, though in many respects treated as a noun in Welsh, yet, in some important respects, takes the construction of a verb :

e.g. dan alw y dŷn yn ffôl, *calling the man foolish, like*
geilw y dyn yn ffôl, *he calls the man foolish.*

- (c) A phrase formed by means of a verb-noun governed by prepositions: e.g. *cyn dyfod*, *before coming*; *er dyfod*, *in spite of coming*.
- (d) A clause in a complex sentence: e.g. *synnodd pan welodd*, *he marvelled when he saw*.

The Simple and the Complex Sentence.

312 1. *aeth i'w dy*, *he went into his house*.
 2. *aeth i'w dy, pan orphenodd*, *he went into his house, when he had finished*.

A sentence like (1), which contains only one group of words having a Subject and a Predicate, is called **Simple** [Lat. simplex = *one fold*].

A sentence like (2), which contains—

- (a) a Principal group, having a Subject and a Predicate of its own,
- (b) a Subordinate group, having a Subject and a Predicate of its own, is called **Complex**, and each of the groups is called a **Clause** (cf. §§ 308, 313).

Principal Clause.

Aeth i'w dy,

Subordinate Clause.

pan orphenodd.

Kinds of Subordinate Clause.

313 Subordinate Clauses may be classified according to the part of speech to which they are akin:—

- 1. **Noun Clauses**: i.e. Clauses playing the part of a noun.
- 2. **Adjective Clauses**: i.e. Clauses playing the part of an adjective.
- 3. **Adverb Clauses**: i.e. Clauses playing the part of an adverb.

OBS.—It should be borne in mind, in studying Welsh Syntax, that:—

(1) Some sentences now treated as simple sentences of 'Inverted Order,' were probably in origin complex sentences. See Appendix.

(2) Some sentences which express the meaning of a complex sentence are simple in form:

e.g. *dywedodd ei fod yn glaf*, *he said that he was ill*, lit. *he said his being ill*.

On the other hand, *dywedodd nad oedd yn glaf*, *he said that he was not ill*, is a complex sentence.

Co-ordinating Conjunctions.

314 1. Two or more sentences, clauses, phrases or single words linked together by one of the following conjunctions are called Co-ordinate, and the conjunctions which link them together are called Co-ordinating conjunctions :—

a, ac, and	nac, na, nor
ond, eithr, but	canys,
neu,	oherwydd,
ai,	blegid
} or	} for
ynte,	

OBS.—The forms ac and nac are generally used before words beginning with a vowel and frequently before adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions beginning with f, h, m or n.

2. It sometimes happens that the first member of a group linked together by one of the above conjunctions may be introduced by a word which serves to bring out more clearly its relation to what follows. Thus we get the following pairs :—

naill ai—ynte or neu,	either—or
nac—nac	neither—nor

Subordinating Conjunctions.

315 1. All conjunctions other than those given above are Subordinating conjunctions, introducing either Noun Clauses or Adverb Clauses.

2. In almost all affirmative subordinate clauses of normal order, the verb is preceded by the proclitic particle yr (before vowels and h), y (before consonants).

3. In many Adverb Clauses, the subordinating conjunction is identical with some preposition.

4. In affirmative subordinate clauses of inverted order, the emphatic word of the clause is preceded by the conjunction mai. (For the probable explanation see Appendix.)

5. In negative subordinate clauses, nad (nā) is substituted for yr (y), nad for mai of the corresponding affirmative clause.

Examples :—

dywedais yr awn yno,	'I said I should go there.'	(Aff.)
" nad "	'I said I should not go there.'	(Neg.)
" mai yno yr awn	'I said I should go there.'	(Aff.)
" nad " " "	'I said I should not go there.'	(Neg.)

6. A word like *felly*, *so*, is a sentence-adverb, *i.e.* an adverb affecting the sentence as a whole.

OBS.—Sometimes a clause introduced by a relative may be used in Welsh as equivalent to a co-ordinate sentence: e.g. ym mhen pêth amser daeth rhyw lanc yno, yr hwn, wedi cryn drafferth, a'u hachubodd, *after some time a youth came there, who, after some trouble, rescued them.*

The two parts of Syntax.

Syntax has to answer two questions:

1. How are meanings expressed in *sentences* and *parts of sentences*? The answer is given in §§ 316-371, which deal with **Sentence Construction**.
2. What are the various meanings of the inflected forms of words? The answer is given in §§ 372 foll., which deal with the **Meanings of Forms**.

N.B.—In dealing with Sentence Construction, those constructions which are peculiar to the Complex Sentence will be treated after those which are common to the Simple and the Complex Sentence.

SYNTAX.

PART I. SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION.

THE SUBJECT.

316 1. In a sentence of normal order in Modern Welsh, the Subject follows the Verb, so that it may be looked upon as the word which indicates the source of the action denoted by the Verb, the Verb in a sentence of normal order occupying the more prominent position.

2. The Predicate could, therefore, be very naturally discussed first, but as it assumes various forms, it is convenient first to discuss the Subject.

3. In Welsh, as in other languages, the Subject is either a noun or a noun-equivalent.

4. **Subject not expressed by a separate word.**

As in Greek and Latin and some other languages, the Subject is not expressed by a separate word when it is sufficiently indicated by the verb-ending :

e.g. *gwelais*, *I saw.* *ymddengys*, *it appears.*
chwiliodd, *he searched.* *aethom*, *we went.*

OBS. 1.—If the Verb is preceded by a post-vocalic accus. pronoun (see Accidence, § 130), the Subject, if a pronoun, is practically never expressed in Welsh :

e.g. *yno y'm gwelsant*, *it was there that they saw me*; not—*yno y'm gwelsant hwy.*

OBS. 2.—On the other hand, in a negative sentence, the post-vocalic pers. pron. S. 3 cannot be used after *ni*, so that *ef* (following the verb) must be employed instead :

e.g. *ni cheir ef*, *he is not found*; not, *ni'l cheir.*

5. Not unfrequently, when the Subject is already sufficiently obvious, or where it would be expressed in English by *they* (=people in general), *one* (=French *on*, German *man*), *things* or *it* (=the situation in general, French *il*, German *es*), or where

the intrinsic interest of the action lies in itself, Welsh employs the impersonal forms of the verb: e.g. *cychwynir, a start will be made*: *eir yno yfory, some one will go there to-morrow.* This impersonal use was probably the only original use of the impersonal forms of Welsh. (See Accidence, § 178.) Cf. Latin Grammar, P.G.S. § 316*.

6. **Verbs denoting phases of the weather.**—In the case of verbs denoting phases of the weather, the impersonal forms are not employed in Welsh. Such verbs take the personal form with the simple personal pronoun *hi* (S. 3. Feminine), as Subject. The Subject is not unfrequently omitted:

mae hi yn glawio, it rains; fe † wlawiodd ddōe, it rained yesterday.

NOTE.—The origin of this form of expression is unknown. Possibly it may have been due to a practice among the Celts of attributing such phenomena as rain, thunder, etc., to a goddess.

THE PREDICATE.

Agreement of the Verb with the Subject in Simple Sentences.

WHEN THE SUBJECT IS SIMPLE.

317 Here it is necessary to consider whether the sentence be of normal or inverted order.

318 1. In sentences of normal order (see § 303).

aeth y wraig i'r ty, the woman has gone into the house.
aeth y gwragedd i'r ty, the women have gone into the house.
gweithiodd y dynion yn rhagorol, the men worked excellently.

—

aethom ni gartref, we went home.

maent hwy yno, they are there.

a gawsant hwy ddigon? did they get enough?

RULE.—In sentences of normal order, when the Subject is a noun, the Verb is always in the singular, whether the noun be singular or plural. When the Subject is a pronoun, the Verb agrees with the pronoun in number and person.

† For 'fe' see Accidence, § 133 and Appendix.

319

2. In sentences of inverted order (see § 305).

y pendefigion o'r Aipt draw | a ddaw ac Ethiopia (E. Prys), *the noblemen will come from distant Egypt and Ethiopia.*

y merched (a) gaiff * fyned gyntaf, *the women shall go first.*
ai chwi (a) roddodd yr arian? *was it you that gave the money?*

hwy (or hwynthwy) ni fuont yno, *they were not there.*

RULE.—In affirmative sentences of inverted order, the Verb stands in the 3rd pers. sing. In negative sentences the Verb agrees with the Subject in number and person ; see Appendix.

OBS.—Even in affirmative sentences, when the Subject, though placed before the Verb, is not emphatic, the Verb often agrees with it in number and person :

e.g. mi a glywais y chwedi, *I heard the story.*

pawb a'i bendithiant ef yn wr, *all will verily bless him.*
(E. Prys.)

N.B.—A collective noun from which a singular is formed (§§ 76, 77) is treated in Syntax as a plural.

WHEN THE SUBJECT IS COMPOUND.

320

A Compound Subject is a Subject made up of two or more nouns (or noun-equivalents) linked together by the conjunction *ac*, *and*, or united in thought without a conjunction.

Here again it is necessary to consider whether the sentence be of normal or inverted order.

321

1. In sentences of normal order (see § 303).

däeth John a William, *John and William came.*

däeth John a minnau, *John and I came.*

daethost ti a minnau, *you and I came.*

daethost ti a John, *you and John came.*

RULE.—In sentences of normal order, if the Compound Subject be a noun + noun or a noun + pronoun, the Verb is in the 3rd pers. sing. ; if the Compound Subject be a pronoun + pronoun or a pronoun + noun, the Verb agrees in person and number with the pronoun nearest to it. The same rule applies to words joined together by *neu*, *or*.

* Cf. the Breton *mé a gar*, *I love.*

322

2. In sentences of inverted order (see § 305).

John a minnau sydd yma, it is John and I that are here.

ef a'r bachgen (a) aeth yno, it was he and the boy that went there.

RULE.—In affirmative sentences of inverted order, the Verb, even when the Subject is Compound, stands in the 3rd pers. sing.

Obs.—In negative sentences and sometimes even in affirmative sentences the Verb is made to agree with the Subject: e.g. *ef a minnau ni aethom, he and I did not go*; *hi a thithau a aethoch, she and you went*.

In that case, if the words composing the Subject are of different persons, then the plural Verb is of the 1st person rather than the 2nd or 3rd, and of the 2nd person rather than the 3rd.

REASON.—*ef a minnau = ni* (1st pers. plur.).
hi a thithau = chwī (2nd pers. plur.).

Agreement of the Verbs with the Subject in Co-ordinate Sentences.

323

aeth y brenin i'r llys ac eisteddodd ar ei orsedd, the king went into the court and sat on his throne.

eisteddodd y gweithwyr a gorffwysasant, the workmen sat and rested.

aethom i'r ty ac eisteddasom, we went into the house and sat down.

RULE.—In a series of co-ordinate sentences with the same Subject, the Verbs, in all the sentences after the first, agree in number and person with that Subject.

N.B.—Sometimes, in such a series of sentences, only the first sentence has a finite verb, while the others have each a verb-noun: e.g. *aethant i'r ty ac eistedd a bwyta, they went into the house, sat down and ate.*

SECOND FORM OF THE PREDICATE.

(PREDICATE=VERB+PREDICATE-ADJECTIVE OR PREDICATE-NOUN,
 § 304, II.)

324

The same kind of verb may stand in a Predicate of the Second Form as in English:—

i. *wyf, I am*: e.g. *yr wyf yn ddedwydd, I am happy*; *mæn frenin, he is a king.*

deuaf, *I become*: e.g. *daw y bachgen yn ddyn, the child will become a man.*

arhosaf, I remain: e.g. ni erys yn ieuanc, he will not remain young.

ymddanghosaf, I appear: e.g. ymddanghosaf yn drist, I appear sad.

2. The Passives (cf. Accidence, § 178; § 327, note)—
crëir fi, I am created; penodir fi, I am appointed; etholir fi, I am elected; gelwir fi, I am called; cyfrifir fi, I am accounted; ystyrrir fi, I am considered:
e.g. penodir y twysog yn frenin, the prince is appointed king; cyfrifir fi yn dlawd, I am accounted poor.

RULE.—The Predicate-noun or the Predicate-adjective is preceded by the predicative proclitic *yn* (for which see § 304, note). When, however, the Verb is a form of *wyf, I am*, and the Predicate-noun or Predicate-adjective precedes the Verb, *yn* is not used: *e.g. dyn wyf, I am a man.*

3. With other verbs the Predicate-adjective or the Predicate-noun referring to the Subject denotes:—
 either (a) the result of an action:

e.g. fe gyfyd yr afon yn uwch, the river will rise higher.

- or (b) what the Subject is, was or will be at the time of the action:

e.g. dychwelodd yn fyw ac iâch, he returned alive and well.

4. This use of the Predicate-adjective has been greatly extended in Welsh so as to supply the place of adverbs:

e.g. gweithiodd yn egniol, he worked vigorously.

Cf. the Latin *invitus* (*imprudens*) *fecit, he did it unwillingly (unwittingly).*

Agreement of the Predicate-adjective.

mae yr afon yn ddofn, the river is deep.

ymddengys y tai yn wynion, the houses appear white.

mae y dillad yn ddû iawn, the clothes are very black.

RULE.—As in Latin and Greek, the Predicate-adjective, if capable of undergoing change of form to express gender or number, generally agrees with the noun or pronoun of which it is predicated, but sometimes the Predicate-adjective, though capable of taking a plural form, is left in the singular, even when the noun of which it is predicated is in the plural.

OBS. 1.—When the Subject is plural and the Predicate-adjective singular, the masculine form of the singular is always used :

e.g. mae y dolydd yn wyrdd, *the meadows are green.*
(not—yn werdd, though dôl is feminine.)

OBS. 2.—When the Predicate-adjective is equivalent in meaning to an English adverb ending in *-ly*, it always has the form of the singular masculine.

THIRD FORM OF THE PREDICATE.

(PREDICATE = VERB + OBJECT, § 304, III.)

The Object.

326

i. In Welsh, as in other languages,

- (a) the Object is either a noun or a noun-equivalent;
- (b) if the Object be a declinable word, it stands in the accusative case : e.g. fe'm gwelodd, *he saw me.*

N.B.—The only words of accusative form in Modern Welsh are the postvocalic personal pronouns. See Accidence, §§ 130, 132.

2. The Object of a verb is often of kindred meaning to the verb. In this case it is called Cognate. As in Latin and Greek, a Cognate Object is usually qualified by an adjective :

e.g. canodd gân ragorol, *he sang an excellent song.*

Passive Construction.

327

ACTIVE.

lladdodd y teithiwr lew,
the traveller killed a lion.
dychrynnodd y tarw y bechgyn,
the bull frightened the boys.

PASSIVE.

lladdwyd llew gan y teithiwr,
a lion was killed by the traveller.
dychrynyd y bechgyn gan y
tarw,
*the boys were frightened by the
bull.*

RULE.—In the Passive construction of verbs taking an Object, what was the Object in the Active becomes the Subject ; what was the Subject in the Active is connected with the Passive verb by the preposition *gan*, *by* (lit. *with*).

NOTE.—Owing to the peculiar history of the Welsh Passive (see Accidence, § 178), it is often difficult to determine, when the sentence is of normal order, whether the apparent Subject is a Subject of a passive verb or the Object of an impersonal verb ; when the sentence is of inverted order and the Subject precedes the verb, the passive character of the verb is much clearer :

e.g. gwelwyd dŷn (Normal order)	dŷn a welwyd (Inverted order)
'a man was seen' (unemphatic)	'a man was seen' (emphatic).

Verbs constructed with a fixed preposition.

328 Where a language like Greek, Latin, or German, in other words an inflectional language, uses *fixed cases* in dependence upon certain verbs, in Welsh, as in English, a **fixed preposition** often becomes necessary.

329 The chief verbs taking such fixed prepositions are the following :—

(a) Verbs taking the fixed preposition **ag** (ā), *with*.

cydymdeimlaf [ag]	I sympathize	ymheliaf [ag]	I meddle [with]
	[with]	ymladdaf [ag]	I fight [with]
cynefinaf [ag]	I grow accus- tomed [to]	ymrysonaf [ag]	I quarrel
cytunaf [ag]	I agree [with]	ymyraf [ag]	I interfere
ymddiddanaf [ag]	I converse [with]		[with]

(b) Verbs taking the fixed preposition **ar**, *on*.

achwynaf [ar]	I complain [of]	edrychaf [ar]	I look [at]
beiaf [ar]	I blame	galwaf [ar]	I call [upon]
blinaf [ar]	I am tired [of]	gwaeddaf [ar]	I cry [to]
boddlonaf [ar]	I am content [with]	gweddiaf [ar]	I pray [to]
cesnaf [ar]	I forsake	gwenaf [ar]	I smile [on]
cwynaf [ar]	I complain [of]	gywyliaf [ar]	I watch
daliad [ar]	I pay heed [to]	llefaf [ar]	I cry [to]
dialaf [ar]	I take vengeance [upon]	rhagoraf [ar]	I excel
dylanwadaf [ar]	I influence	sylwaf [ar]	I notice
		ymosodaf [ar]	I attack

(c) Verbs taking the fixed preposition **at**, *towards*.

agoshāf [at]	I approach	neshāf [at]	I approach
cadwaf [at]	I keep [to]	rhyfeddraf [at]	I wonder [at]
cyfeiriaf [at]	I refer [to]	synnaf [at]	" "

(d) Verbs taking the fixed preposition **wrth**, *to, close to*.

cenfigenaf [wrth]	I envy	glynaf [wrth]	I cling [to]
digiaf [wrth]	I am angry [with]	llefaraf [wrth]	I speak [to]
dywedaf [wrth]	I tell	tarawaf [wrth]	I meet [with]

Add also : atebaf [i], I answer ; ymroddaf [i], I devote myself [to] ; cyfranogaf [o], I partake [of] ; and ymogelaf [rhag], I beware [of].

Verbs taking a verb-noun as Object.

330 Some verbs take a verb-noun as their Object :

e.g. gallaf *weithio*, *I can work*.

dechreuaſ *ysgrifenu*, *I shall begin to write* (lit. *I shall begin writing*).

addawod̄ *ddyfod*, *he promised to come* (lit. *he promised coming*).

dysgwn *ddarllen*, *let us learn to read* (lit. *let us learn reading*).

The following verbs may take a verb-noun as Object in a Predicate of the Third Form :—

addawaf	<i>I promise</i>	dysgat	<i>I learn</i>
anghofiaſ	<i>I forget</i>	dymunaf	<i>I desire</i>
anobeithiaſ	<i>I despair</i>	ewyllsiaſ	<i>I wish</i>
anturiaſ	<i>I venture</i>	gallaf	<i>I can</i>
arferaſ	<i>I am accustomed</i>	gobeithiaſ	<i>I hope</i>
arswyd̄aſ	<i>I dread</i>	gochelaſ	<i>I avoid</i>
beiddiaſ	<i>I dare</i>	gorphenaf	<i>I finish</i>
bryſiaſ	<i>I hasten</i>	gwirthodaf	<i>I refuse</i>
bwriad̄aſ	<i>I intend</i>	haeddaf	<i>I deserve</i>
bygythiaſ	<i>I threaten</i>	hoffaf	<i>I like</i>
cāf	<i>I obtain</i>	medraſ	<i>I am able</i>
caraf	<i>I love</i>	methaf	<i>I am unable</i>
cashāf	<i>I hate</i>	mynnaf	<i>I am determined</i>
ceisiaſ	<i>I seek</i>	nacāf	<i>I refuse</i>
coſiaſ	<i>I remember</i>	oedaf	<i>I delay</i>
cychwynaſ	<i>I start</i>	ofnaf	<i>I fear</i>
cynygiaſ	<i>I attempt</i>	osgoaf	<i>I avoid</i>
chwencyhaſ	<i>I desire</i>	osiaſ	<i>I attempt</i>
dechreuaſ	<i>I begin</i>	pallaſ	<i>I fail</i>
dewisaf	<i>I choose</i>	rhyfygaſ	<i>I risk</i>
digwyddaf	<i>I happen</i>	trefnaſ	<i>I arrange</i>
disgwyliſ	<i>I expect</i>	ymdrechaf	<i>I endeavour</i>
dylwn	<i>I ought</i>		

Caution.—The verb-noun after these verbs must not be preceded by the preposition *i*. After troaf [i], *I turn* [*to*] ; llwyddaf [i], *I succeed* [*in*] ; and cytunaſ [i], *I agree to*, the verb-noun is correctly preceded by that preposition. [Cf. § 333, Cautions 1 and 2.]

FOURTH FORM OF THE PREDICATE.

(PREDICATE=VERB + TWO OBJECTS, § 304, IV.)

331 Welsh has no verbs which take two accusatives (like Latin *doceō tē linguam Latinam*, *I teach thee the Latin language*); and, owing to the absence of dative inflexions, no verbs which take a dative and an accusative. It has, however, a considerable number of verbs which take an Object and a fixed preposition governing a noun or pronoun (or combined with a pronominal suffix) in place of a second Object:

e.g. *rhoddaf arian i'r llanc*, *I shall give the youth money*.
amddifadodd ef o'i eiddo, *he deprived him of his property*.
talasant ei gyflog iddo, *they paid him his salary*.

332 (a) Verbs taking the fixed preposition i, to.

addawaf [i]	<i>I promise</i>	gofynaf [i]	<i>I ask</i>
atebaſ [i]	<i>I answer</i>	gosodaf [i]	<i>I assign [to]</i>
cynygiaſ [i]	<i>I offer</i>	maddeuaſ [i]	<i>I forgive</i>
danghosaf [i]	<i>I show</i>	mynegaf [i]	<i>I indicate [to]</i>
dysgaf [i]	<i>I teach</i>	rhoddaſ [i]	<i>I give [to]</i>
edliwiaſ [i]	<i>I taunt</i>	talaf [i]	<i>I pay [to]</i>
gadawaf [i]	<i>I leave</i>		

(b) Verbs taking the fixed preposition o, from.

amddifadaf [o]	<i>I deprive [of]</i>	cyhuddaf [o]	<i>I accuse [of]</i>
argyhoeddaf [o]	<i>I convince [of]</i>	llanwaf [o]	<i>I fill [with]</i>

(c) Verbs taking the fixed preposition wrth, to.

addefaf [wrth]	<i>I admit [to]</i>	cyffesaf [wrth]	<i>I confess [to]</i>
cysfaddefaf [wrth]	<i>I confess [to]</i>		

(d) Verbs taking the fixed preposition ag (a), with.

cymysgaf [ag]	<i>I mix [with]</i>	cysylltaſ [ag]	<i>I join [to]</i>
cynsgaeddaf [ag]	<i>I endow [with]</i>		

(e) Verbs taking the fixed preposition at, to, toward.

cymhwysaf [at]	<i>I apply [to]</i>	gosodaf [at]	<i>I add [to]</i>
chwanegaf [at]	<i>I add [to]</i>	ysgrifenaſ [at]	<i>I write [to]</i>

(f) Verbs taking the fixed preposition rhag, from.

achubaf [rhag]	<i>I save [from]</i>	diogelaf [rhag]	<i>I protect [from]</i>
cadwaf [rhag]	<i>I keep [from]</i>	gwyliaſ [rhag]	" "

333 Verbs taking a verb-noun as one of two Objects.

Some verbs take a verb-noun as one of two Objects :

e.g. dysgodd i mi ganu, *he taught me singing.*

gofynais iddo fyned, *I asked him to go.*

gadewch i'r bwyd oeri, *allow the food to cool.*

The following verbs may take a verb-noun as one of their Objects in a Predicate of the Fourth Form :—

addawaf	<i>I promise</i>	ewyllsiaf	<i>I wish</i>
arbedaf	<i>I save</i>	goddefaf	<i>I allow</i>
archaf	<i>I request</i>	gofynaf	<i>I ask</i>
awgrymaf	<i>I suggest</i>	gorchymynaf	<i>I command</i>
bwriadaf	<i>I intend</i>	gwaharddaf	<i>I forbid</i>
câf *	<i>I obtain</i>	gwarafunaf	" "
ceisiaf *	<i>I seek</i>	gwnâf	<i>I make</i>
caniatâf	<i>I allow</i>	gwrthodaf	<i>I refuse</i>
cynghoraf	<i>I advise</i>	nacâf	" "
cynygiasf	<i>I offer</i>	paraf	<i>I cause</i>
deisyfaf *	<i>I beseech</i>	rhwystraf	<i>I prevent</i>
dymunaf *	<i>I desire</i>	trefnaf	<i>I arrange</i>
erfyniaf *	<i>I beg</i>		

Cautions.—1. The verb-noun after these verbs must not be preceded by the preposition *i* (cf. § 330, Caution) :

e.g. gofynaf iddo ddyfod, *I shall ask him to come* (not, gofynaf iddo *i* ddyfod).

The unnecessary use of the prep. *i* before the verb-noun in Predicates of the Fourth Form (in imitation of the English 'to' before the infinitive) is one of the commonest mistakes of inexperienced writers, and should be carefully avoided.

2. After the following verbs, however, which govern a noun or pronoun as one of their two Objects, the verb-noun is correctly preceded by *i* :—

cynghoraf	<i>I advise</i>	galluogaf	<i>I enable</i>
dysgaf	<i>I teach</i>	heriaf	<i>I challenge</i>
galwaf	<i>I call</i>		

* câf and ceisiaf take the preposition *gan*, *with*; deisyfaf, dymunaf, erfyniaf, the preposition *ar*, *on*, before the word denoting the person : e.g. ceisiaf *gan y dyn* fyned, *I try to get the man to go*; deisyfaf *arno ddyfod*, *I beg of him to come*.

FIFTH FORM OF THE PREDICATE.

(PREDICATE = VERB + OBJECT + PREDICATE ADJECTIVE OR
PREDICATE-NOUN, § 304, V.)

334 As in other languages, the chief verbs that take a Predicate-adjective or Predicate-noun referring to the Object are verbs denoting *to make, choose, call, think, show, leave*—the verbs whose passives take a Predicate-adjective or Predicate-noun referring to the Subject :

e.g. coronwch *ef yn ben*, *crown Him Lord.*

galwant *ef yn wynfydedig*, *they call him blessed.*

profodd *ei hūn yn ffyddlon*, *he proved himself faithful.*

335 With other verbs, the Predicate-adjective or Predicate-noun referring to the Object denotes (as in § 324, 3)—either (a) the result of an action :

e.g. codasant *y mûr yn uwch*, *they raised the wall higher.*
or (b) what the Object is, was or will be at the time of the action :

e.g. os dywedi *y gwir, cei y gŵr yn gyfaill*, *if you speak the truth, you will find the man a friend.*

fel, megis, as, may be added :

e.g. mae *yn ei drin fel caethwas*, *he treats him as a slave.*

☞ For the use of *yn*, see § 324, Rule.

For the agreement of the Predicate-adjective, see § 325, Rule.

ATTRIBUTES.

Agreement of the Adjective as Attribute.

336 i. tair carreg drom,	<i>three heavy stones</i>	2. mentyll llydain,	<i>broad mantles</i>
ffordd fer,	<i>a short road</i>	merched	<i>young women</i>

caseg wen,

a white mare

RULES : 1. An adjective which has a feminine form in regular use must agree in gender with the fem. noun which it qualifies.

2. An adjective which has a plural form does not always agree in number with the plural noun which it qualifies. If the adjective qualifying a plural noun stands in the singular, the masc. form of the singular must be used, even with plural nouns of the feminine gender.

OBS.—The adjectives—

arall, other	cyfan, whole	llydan, broad
brychan, small	gwan, weak	marw, dead
cadarn, strong	ieuanc, young	tlawd, poor

as well as most adjectives which denote colours, almost always take the plural form with plural nouns.

N.B.—A cardinal numeral adj. is always followed by a singular noun.

Place of the Adjective as Attribute.

337 The adjective generally comes after the noun which it qualifies, but the following adjectives are exceptions :—

- (a) All the indefinite pronominal adjectives.
- (b) All numerals—except *cyntaf*, *first*.
- (c) *prif*, *chief* (fr. Latin *primus*).
- (d) *cam*, when it means *false*.
- (e) *unig*, when it means *only*.
- (f) Usually, *gau*, *false*; *gwir*, *true*; and *hēn*, *old*. When, however, these adjectives are qualified by one of the adverbs *gō*, *rather*, *iawn*, *very*, *trā*, *exceedingly*, they follow the noun.

The Noun as Attribute.

338 In Welsh, as in English, the noun is often used as an Attribute, especially to denote material :

e.g. *wal gerrig*, *a stone wall*; *sarff brēs*, *a brazen serpent*.

NOTE.—In Modern Welsh such nouns are treated partly as nouns, partly as adjectives:—like nouns they may stand in the plural, like adjectives they undergo initial mutation after feminine nouns. For example, ‘*gerrig*’ in ‘*wal gerrig*’ is the mutated form of the plural of *carreg*, *stone*, c changing to g according to the regular rule for initial mutation in adjectives following feminine nouns. Historically, it is not improbable that such nouns were once in the genitive case. Though a noun depending on a noun does not undergo initial mutation in Modern Welsh, in Mediæval Welsh such mutation was common in the case of a noun depending on a feminine noun.

KINDS OF SENTENCE.

Sentences may be classified as :—

339

- I. Statements;
- II. Will-speech, i.e. Commands, Wishes, Concessions;
- III. Questions;
- IV. Exclamations.



I. STATEMENTS.

340 A. **Statements of fact** (Mood, Indicative : Negative *nid*, *nI*, *nis*, = Greek *oú*, Latin *nōn*) :
e.g. *dywedodd y gwir*, *he spoke the truth.*

B. **Conditional statements.**

These statements may be regarded in Welsh as Conditional sentences with the if-clause omitted :

e.g. (1) *carwn ddweyd*, *I should like to say* : understanding *pē cawn*, *if I were permitted.*
(2) *hoffaswn fyned*, *I should have liked to go* : understanding *pē cawswn*, *if I had been permitted.*

RULE.—Conditional statements (including hesitating or cautious assertions) are expressed by the Indicative ; Neg. *nid* (*nI*) :
by the Past Imperfect Indic. used as a Secondary Future,
if referring to present time, as in (1) ;
by the Pluperfect Indic. used as a Secondary Fut. Perfect,
if referring to past time, as in (2).

NOTE 1.—There is a strong tendency at the present day, especially in North Wales, to use the Pluperfect form in both cases.

NOTE 2.—The 2nd pers. sing. is often indefinite (*ti*, *you* = “one,” Gk. *τις*, Fr. *on*, Germ. *man*).

Statements in co-ordinate sentences.

For the use of a verb-noun in place of a verb in a series of Co-ordinate Sentences see § 323, N.B.

II. WILL-SPEECH : i.e. COMMANDS, WISHES, CONCESSIONS.

According as the will-speech is more or less peremptory, it becomes a command or a mere expression of wish.

Commands.

341a 1. Commands are expressed by means of the Imperative, the plural of which is the same as the Pres. Indic. P. 2 :

e.g. *dywed*, *speak (thou)* ; *dywedwch*, *speak (ye).*

2. A pressing request may be expressed by means of the Imperative of *gwnâf*, followed by a verb-noun as its Object :

e.g. *gwnewch aros*, *do stay.*

N.B.—A polite request which would be expressed in English by the Imper. Act. S. 2 is generally expressed in Welsh by the Imper. Impers. S. 3 ; *e.g.* *please read* = *darllenner.*

Prohibitions (Negative Commands).

341b

1. Prohibitions are expressed by nac (nā) with the Imperative :
e.g. nac ofna, *do not fear*; nā lādd, *do not kill*.
2. They are also very commonly expressed by using the Imperative of peidiaf, *I cease*, followed by a verb-noun, with or without the preposition ag (a), with :
e.g. peidiwch a myned, *do not go*, lit. *cease to go*: cf. Lat. *nōlīte īre*.

Wishes.

342

1. Wishes as to the future may be expressed by using the Pres. Subjunctive :

e.g. gwelwyf y dydd! *may I see the day!*
 Duw a'n bendithio! *may God bless us!*

Cf. Lat. *vivat*, Gk. ζωη, *may he live!* Fr. *vive le roi!* *long live the king!*

2. Wishes that something were (at the present* time) other than it actually is, are expressed by the Past Imperfect Indicative, used as a Past Imperfect Subjunctive, with ō nad (nā)! lit. *oh that not!* but corresponding in usage to the English *oh that!* Cf. Lat. *utinam viveret*, Gk. εἴθε ἤζη :

e.g. ō nā bai yn fyw yn awr! *would that he were alive now!*
 ō nā byddai 'n haf o hyd! *would that it were always summer!*

3. Wishes that something had been (in the past) otherwise than it actually was, are expressed by the Pluperfect Indicative, used as a Pluperfect Subjunctive, with ō nad (nā); cf. Lat. *utinam illis temporibus vixisset*, Gk. εἴθε τότε ἤβιο :

e.g. ō nā buasai yn fyw y pryd hynny! *would that he had been alive then!*

ō nā chawsai ei ddymuniad! *would that he had been granted his desire!*

OBS. 1.—The Pluperfect is frequently used at the present day, especially in the Welsh of North Wales, to express wishes as to the past, present, or future :

e.g. o na chawswn i fyn'd ysfor! *oh that I may go to-morrow!*
 o na buasai yn fyw yn awr! *would that he were alive now!*
 o na buasai yma ddōe! *would that he had been here yesterday!*

OBS. 2.—Wishes as to the future are sometimes expressed by using o am, *oh for*, followed by a verb-noun :

e.g. o am gyfeirio fy ffyrdd i gadw dy ddeddsau, *oh that my ways might be directed to keep (i.e. to keeping) thy statutes.* Ps. cxix. 5.

* This form may also be used with reference to future time.

4. As the negative adverb nad (nā), *not* (Greek μή, Lat. nē), is used in affirmative expressions of wish, negative wishes as to the present and the future are usually expressed by means of the Pluperfect of wŷf followed by the verb-noun peidio, *ceasing*, with the preposition yn; the verb-noun peidio being followed by the verb-noun denoting the action required, with or without ag (a) :

e.g. ō nā buasai yn peidio (a) myned ! *oh that he would not go ! lit. oh that he would be a-ceasing from going !*

Similarly, by the substitution of the preposition wedi, *after*, for yn, *in*, a negative wish as to the past may be expressed :

e.g. ū nā buasai wedi peidio (a) myned ! *oh that he had not gone ! lit. oh that he would be after ceasing from going !*

5. A negative wish as to the past may also be expressed by using ō nad (nā) with the Pluperfect of wŷf followed by the required verb-noun with the preposition heb, *without* :

e.g. ō nā buasai heb fyned ! *oh that he had not gone ! lit. oh that he were without going !*

Concessions.

343 Concessions are expressed by the Imperative. The negative is nac (nā)=Gk. μή, Lat. nē :

e.g. bōed felly, *be it so.* (Cf. Lat. estō, Gk. ξαρω, Fr. soit.)

III. QUESTIONS.

344a Questions may take the form of a sentence of normal or inverted order : see Accidence, §§ 283, 285, 286, 287. For the mode of expressing 'Yes' and 'No' see Accidence, §§ 286, 287.

e.g. a welodd y gwâs y ceffylau ddōe? *did the servant see the horses yesterday ?*

ai y ceffylau (a) welodd y gwâs ddoe? *was it the horses that the servant saw yesterday ?*

a ddaw y mâb adref ysory? *will the son come home to-morrow ?*

ai y mâb (a) ddaw adref ysory? *is it the son that will come home to-morrow ?*

ai adref y daw y mâb ysory? *is it home that the son will come to-morrow ?*

ai ysory y daw y mâb adref? *is it to-morrow that the son will come home ?*

Deliberative Questions.

344b

a ydwyf i fynd?	<i>am I to go?</i>
beth wyl i'w wneyd?	<i>what am I to do?</i>
a oeddwn i dewi?	<i>was I to be silent?</i>
beth oeddwn i'w ddweyd?	<i>what was I to say?</i>

RULE: Deliberative questions (*i.e.* questions as to what is or was to be done) are expressed by using the verb *wyl* (*ydwyf*), *I am*, followed by a verb-noun with the prep. *i*, *to*, as in English:

when the question refers to present or future time, the Pres. Ind. is used:

when the question refers to past time, the Past Imperf.

Ind. (Continuous) is used.

Obs.—A deliberative question referring to the future may also be expressed by using the Future (= Present) Indicative:
e.g. a ddywedwn ni wrthyd? *shall we tell them?*

Double Deliberative Questions.

344c

a wyl i fynd ynte aros?	<i>am I to go or stay?</i>
a lefarwn ynte tewi?	<i>shall we speak or be silent?</i>
a oedd i fynd ynte peidio?	<i>was he to go or not?</i>

RULE.—Where a deliberative question contains two alternatives, the second is expressed by means of a verb-noun preceded by the conjunction *unte*, *or*: *or not* is expressed by '*unte* *peidio*'.

NOTE.—The answer corresponding to the finite verb in the case of a double deliberative question is in the Imperative, the answer corresponding to the verb-noun is a verb-noun:

e.g. a lefarwn ynte tewi? *Ans.* Ilesarwch (verb), or tewi (verb-noun).

Modes of introducing questions.

344d

1. For the modes of introducing questions which may be answered by 'Yes' or 'No,' see Accidence, §§ 283, 285.
2. Questions which cannot be answered by 'Yes' or 'No' are introduced, as in other languages, by interrogative pronouns, interrogative adjectives or interrogative adverbs, without any interrogative particle. Such questions always take the form of a sentence of inverted order.

IV. EXCLAMATIONS.

345 Many of the above-named modes of speech may become exclamatory (*i.e.* may be used to express emotion):—

deced ydyw! *how beautiful it is!*

mor wyn ydyw! *how white it is!*

gymaint y'th gashaf! *how (=how much) I hate you!*

THE COMPLEX SENTENCE

346a In a Complex Sentence the Principal Clause and the Subordinate Clause have each a Subject and Predicate of its own; but in Welsh the place of the Subordinate Clause is often taken by a **Phrase** (§ 308) formed with a verb-noun, which is equivalent in meaning to a Subordinate Clause. Such sentences, though expressing the meaning of Complex Sentences, are *in form simple*: e.g.—

(a) dywedodd fod dyn yno, *he said that there was a man there*, lit. *he said the being of a man there*. (**Noun Phrase.**)

Contrast :—dywedodd nad oedd dyn yno, *he said that there was not a man there*. (**Noun Clause.**)

(b) gan iddo orphen, *since he finished*, lit. *owing to him finishing*. (**Adverb Phrase.**)

Contrast :—gan nā orphenodd, *since he did not finish*. (**Adverb Clause.**)

In (a) *fod* is grammatically the Object of *dywedodd*, and in (b) *orphen* depends on the preposition *gan*.

For the limitations to the use of a Clause in special cases see §§ 347b, 349b, 358b, 367, 368a, 368b.

Verb-noun phrases (Clause-equivalents).

346b The following rules as to the construction of these verb-noun phrases apply to all the cases in which they are used (whether as equivalent to Adverb Clauses or to Noun Clauses):

RULES.—I. In the case of all verb-noun Phrases, a verb noun takes the place of the verb in a Clause :

e.g. gwelais ei ddyfod, *I saw that he came*, lit. *I saw his coming*.

Contrast :—gwelais nā ddaeth, *I saw that he did not come*.

cyn ei fyned, *before he went*, lit. *before his going*.

Contrast :—cyn yr aeth, *before he went*.

2. The Subject of the corresponding Clause is, in Active constructions, generally represented by placing the required noun or pronoun (or pronominal suffix)—

either (a) with the preposition *i*, *to*, before the verb-noun,

or (b) " o,* from, after

e.g. gwn iddo orphen, *I know that he finished*, lit. *I know to him a finishing.*

gwn orphen ohono, *I know that he finished*, lit. *I know a finishing from him.*

— cyn i'r dyn orphen, *before the man finished*, lit. *before to the man a finishing.*

cyn gorphen o'r dyn, *before the man finished*, lit. *before a finishing from the man.*

But, where the verb-noun is bōd, *being*,† the Subject of the corresponding Clause may be represented, if a noun, by placing the noun immediately after the verb-noun, or, if a pronoun, by employing the corresponding possessive adj. with the verb-noun; these rules, however, apply only when bōd represents a finite verb in the Pres. Indic. Continuous or the Past Imperf. Indic. Continuous:

e.g. gwn fod y dyn yn hēn, *I know that the man is old*, lit. *I know the being of the man old.*

gwyddwn ei fod yn hēn, *I knew that he was old*, lit. *I knew his being old.*

Similarly—er fōd y dyn yn hēn, *though the man is old*, lit. *in spite of the man's being old*; er ei fod yn hēn, *though he is old*, lit. *in spite of his being old.*

3. The Object of the corresponding Clause in Active constructions and the Subject in Passive constructions are alike represented, if a noun, by placing the noun immediately after the verb-noun, or, if a pronoun, by employing the corresponding possessive adjective with the verb-noun:

e.g. wedi iddo weled y dyn, *after he saw the man.*

wedi iddo fy ngweled, *after he saw me.*

clywais golli y dyn, *I heard that the man was lost.*

clywais ei golli, *I heard that he was lost.*

* The use of the prep. o for this purpose is now almost obsolete in Welsh prose.

† A few other intransitive verb-nouns such as dysfod, *coming*, myned, *coming*, machlud, *setting*, hwyrhau, *growing late*, and marw, *dying*, have a similar construction:

Passive verbs (impersonal forms) are most commonly represented in verb-noun phrases by the verb-noun cael followed by another verb-noun depending upon it. See Accidence, § 280 :

e.g. dywedodd iddo gael ei flino gan anwyd, *he said that he was troubled (once) with a cold, lit. that he got his troubling, etc.*

NOTE.—The use of the genitive case after the verb-noun in Irish, the non-mutation of a noun following a transitive verb-noun, and the use of possessive adjectives with the verb-noun, all point to the fact that in Welsh the verb-noun was followed by a noun in the genitive case. The genitive following a transitive verb-noun and expressing what would be the Object of a transitive verb would correspond to the objective genitive of Greek and Latin, while the genitive following an intransitive verb would correspond to the subjective genitive. These constructions arose at a time when the affinities of the verb-noun to the noun were clearly felt. At the present day, however, we are, on the whole, more conscious of the affinities of the verb-noun to the verb, and, if it were possible for Welsh to develop new case-endings, the case which was once an objective genitive would doubtless become an accusative, and this might possibly also happen to the subjective genitive.

N.B.—In Noun Phrases of Statement and the Equivalents of Causal and Concessive Clauses, when the doer of the action expressed by the verb-noun is denoted by the aid of the preposition i or o, the verb-noun generally corresponds to a finite verb in the Aorist or the Pluperfect in a Clause:

e.g. gan iddo ddyfod, *since he came.*

gan nā ddaeth, *since he did not come.*

Contrast :—gwn ei fod, *I know that he is,* and
gwn iddo fod, *I know that he was.*

ADVERB CLAUSES AND PHRASES (§ 313).

346* Adverb Clauses are classified according to the adverbial meaning which they express. Thus we have Adverb Clauses of—

(a) **Time**, introduced by—
 pan, *when* } [=Lat. cum]
 pryd, " }
 er pan, *since* [=Lat. ex quō]
 pryd bynnag, *whenever*
 gynted ag, *as soon as* [=Lat. ut
 primum]
 gydag (*gyda*), *just as*
 trā, *while* [=Lat. dum]
 nes
 hyd nes }
 oni¹ } until [=Lat. dōnec]
 hyd oni
 tan (*dan*)
 cyhyd ag, *as long as* [=Lat.
 quoad]
 cyn, *before* [=Lat. antequam,
 priusquam]
 gwedi, wedi, *after* [=Lat. post-
 quam]
 (b) **Place**, introduced by—
 llē, *where* [=Lat. ubi]
 llē bynnag, *wherever*
 (c) **Reason**, introduced by—
 gan, *since*, *as* [=Lat. quoniam,
 cum]
 am, *because*, *as* [=Lat. quod,
 quia]
 pan, *since*, *as* [=Lat. quandō-
 quidem, siquidem]

(d) **Purpose**, introduced by—
 fel }
 mōdd } *in order that* [=Lat. ut]
 rhag
 nad (nā) } *lest* [=Lat. nē]
 (e) **Result**, introduced by—
 fel } *so that* [=Lat. ut]
 nes }
 (f) **Condition**, introduced by
 os } *if* [=Lat. si]
 pē }
 oni, *if not* [=Lat. nisi]
 am, *if only* [=Lat. dum, dum-
 modo]
 (g) **Concession**, introduced by—
 er } *although* [=Lat. quam-
 serch } quam, quamvis, licet,
 cyd¹ } ut, cum]
 pē,² *even if* [=Lat. etsi,
 tametsi]
 (h) **Comparison**, introduced by
 fel, *as* [=Lat. sicut, ut, quemad-
 modum]
 pō, *by how much, in proportion as*
 [=Lat. quō]
 nag (nā), *than* [=Lat. quam]
 Comparison + Condition, intro-
 duced by—
 fel pē, *as if* [=Lat. quasi, velut-
 si, tamquam, tamquam si]

N.B.—Whenever one of these conjunctions (except nad, os, pō, oni and sometimes pē) introduces an affirmative clause of normal order, the verb must be preceded by the proclitic particle *yr* (y):

¹ Rare.² Often preceded by *ie*, *yes*, *yea*.

if the clause be of inverted order, the conjunction *mai* (S. Wales *taw*) is put after the conjunction which introduces the Clause (except after *nad*, *pō*, *oni* and *pē*). In Negative Clauses *nad* (*na*) is substituted for *yr* (*y*) or *mai*, but *mai* *nid* is also occasionally used. (After *pan*, *er pan*, *trā* and *tan*, the use of *yr* (*y*) and that of *mai* after *os*, are optional.)

e.g. *gan y byddai yno*, since he would be there. (Aff.)
 " *nā* " " " " not be there. (Neg.)
 " *mai yno y byddai*, since it was there that he would be. (Aff.)
 " *nad* " " " " " not there that he would be (Neg.)

NOTE.—Where the conjunction introducing an adverb clause is identical in form with a preposition, the clause in question may be viewed, historically, as a noun clause governed by a preposition.

Temporal Clauses (§ 346* a).

347a

1. Those whose action is marked as *fact* :—
pan orphenodd, *aeth adref*, when he finished, he went home.
mae yn ddig, *er pan y daeth yn ūl*, he is angry ever since he has come back.
ni chafodd lawer o gysur tra (y) bu yno, he did not get much comfort while he was there.
rhoddwch eich enwau, *cyn yr ewch allan*, give your names before you go out.
2. Those whose action is marked as (a) *prospective*, i.e. merely contemplated as a future contingency¹; or (b) *general* :—

(a) Prospective :

nes machludo yr haul, until the sun shall set.
 Ch. Edwards, *Hanes y Ffryd*, 1671.
erbyn yr eloedd i'ch llety, by the time that you go (= shall go) to your lodging. Elis Wyn, *Bardd Cwsg*, 1713.
wedi yr elo y bechgyn a'r genethod i'r adeilad newydd, after the boys and girls shall have gone to the new building. "Y Genedl," Dec. 28, 1897.
ni bydd y sêdd yn cael ei chyhoeddi yn wâg hyd onid ymgynhullo y Senedd, the seat will not be declared vacant until Parliament meets (= shall have met).
 "Y Faner," Dec. 29, 1897.

¹ It is the contingency of these prospective actions that is mainly suggested by the Subjunctive in Welsh.

(b) General [*Ever-clauses of Time*]:

mi allaf, pan fynnwyf, gael genthynt bob pēth a berthyn,
etc., *I can, whenever I wish, obtain from them everything
that belongs*, etc. Gr. Roberts, Milan, flor. 1567.

pan byddo fy ngelynion | yn edliw beiau f'ōes, whenever
my enemies taunt me with the faults of my life. Emrys.
cewch fyned pan y mynnoch, *you can go whenever you
wish.*

cenir clōch pan fyddo cystadleuaeth gorawl i ddechreu, *a
bell is rung when (=whenever) a choral competition is to
commence.*

Prof. D. M. Lewis in "Y Geninen," April, 1893.

RULES:—1. Temporal Clauses take the Indicative, as in English, when the action is to be marked as *fact*: Negative nad (nā).

2. When the action is to be marked as *prospective* or *general*, the Temporal Clause takes the Present Subjunctive in present or future time; in past time the Past Imperfect Subjunctive, which is identical, in almost every verb, with the Past Imperfect Indicative (wyf, *I am*, has Past Imperf. Subjunctive S. 1. byddwn and bawn; cāf has Past Imperf. Subj. S. 1. caffwn and cawn): Neg. nad (nā).

OBS 1.—The use of the Subjunctive has become rare in current Welsh prose, and many of the expressions in which it occurs are stereotyped expressions like, fel y mynno, *as he pleases*; doed a ddelen, *come what may*, etc.

OBS. 2.—The conjunctions pryd bynnag, gydag (gyda), nes, hyd nes, oni, hyd oni, cyn and gwedi (wedi) do not take a negative clause, and gwedi (wedi) rarely takes a clause of past time.

Equivalent Phrases.

347b The place of an affirmative Clause of Time is often taken by a verb-noun phrase introduced by one of the prepositions *cyn*, *before*; *erbyn*, *by* (of time); *gwedi* (*wedi*), *after*; *gydag* (*gyda*), *with*; *nes*, *hyd nes*, *until*; *wrth*, *at*; and sometimes *er*, *since*:

e.g. erbyn imi gyrhaedd, yr oedd y drws wedi ei gau, *by the
time that I arrived, the door was closed.*

cyn i'r dyn ddyfod, yr oeddwn yn canu, *before the man
came, I was singing.*

āf allan nes i'r cerbyd ddyfod, *I shall go out until the
carriage comes.*

wedi imi edrych, yr oedd wedi myned, *when I looked, he had gone.*

cyn fy mod wedi gofyn, yr oedd ef wedi dweyd, *before I had asked, he had spoken.*

wrth iddo redeg, yr oedd yn gwaeddi, *as he ran, he shouted.*

The Subject and the Object of the corresponding Clause are represented according to the rules given in § 346b, p. 106.

Compare with these equivalents the French use of *après*, *after*, *jusqu'à*, *up to*, *avant de*, *before*, with the infinitive (where there is no change of Subject) :

e.g. *après avoir lu, il s'endort, after having read, he falls asleep.*

après avoir lu, il s'endormit, after having read, he fell asleep.

Also *en*, *in*, with the gerund :

e.g. *en lisant, while reading = wrth ddarllen.*

Local Clauses (§ 346 * b).

348 1. Local Clauses (Clauses of Place) take, for the most part, the same constructions as Temporal Clauses (Clauses of Time). The word *lle* which introduces them probably represents an old ablative or locative (= *in the place*), and it is not unlikely that it was once the antecedent of the proclitic *yr*, which may have meant *in which*: see Accidence, §§ 167, 168.

2. In Modern Welsh Prose, the Subjunctive is only occasionally found in Local Clauses, and then, as a rule, only before forms like *byddo* (*bō*), *gallo*, and *mynno*, in certain stereotyped expressions:

e.g. *lle y bō, wherever he may be ; lle y mynno, wherever he will.*

3. The Negative is *nad* (*nā*), but *nid* (*ni*) is not unfrequently used, especially where the action is emphasised as a fact.

4. The following are instances of the Subjunctive in Local Clauses:—

(1) Prospective :

ni feiddia hi ddywedyd ei meddwl lle bwyfi, she will not dare to speak her mind where I shall be.

Morgan Llwyd, c. 1653.

æd lle y mynno, let him go whithersoever he shall wish.

arhosed lle y caffo lonydd, let him stay where he shall have peace.

(2) General (*Ever-Clauses of Place*) :

lle pallo'r grym, ewyllys da a haedda glōd, *wherever strength fails a good will deserves praise.*

Gr. Roberts, Milan, 1567.

gwir felly a ddywed y philosophydd na bydd uniawn barn
lle bo cariad ne gäs yn rheoli, *the philosopher therefore says truly that judgment will not be sound, wherever love or hate rules.*

Gr. Roberts, Milan, 1567.

lle bo dolur y bydd llaw, *wherever there is a wound there is a hand.* Welsh Proverb.

Causal Clauses (§ 346 * c).

349a

āf allan, gan nad yw yn glawio, *I shall go out, since it is not raining.*

gorphenwch eich gwaith, gan y bydd yn nōs yn fuan,
finish your work, as it will soon be night.

ysgrifenwch yn fuan, am y carwn gael ateb, *write soon, as I should like to have an answer.*

RULE.—Causal Clauses take the Indicative : Neg. nad (nā). The use of the Causal Clause is practically limited (as in the case of Concessive Clauses and Noun Clauses of Statement) to cases in which the clause is negative, or when its tense is— either a Present used as a Present Habitual or as a Future, or a Past Imperfect used either as a Past Imperfect Habitual or as a Secondary Future (§§ 501, 502), or a Pluperfect used as a Secondary Future Perfect (§§ 521, 523).

Equivalent Phrases.

349b

The place of affirmative Causal Clauses is largely supplied in Welsh by verb-noun phrases depending on one of the prepositions gan, am, oherwydd, oblegid (§§ 288, 298).

When the verb of the corresponding Clause is in the Aorist or the Pluperfect (sometimes also in the Perfect), the doer of the action is denoted by the aid of the prep. i or o :

e.g. oherwydd i mi orphen, *because I finished.*

aeth ailan oblegid iddo gael digon, *he went out because he had had enough.*

a ydych yn ddig am i'r llanc ddyfod? *are you angry because the lad has come?*

When the verb of the corresponding Clause is in the Present

Tense and marks an action as *now going on* or a state as *now existing*, or is in the Past Imperfect and marks an action as *going on in the past* or a state as *then existing*, bōd is employed, followed by the required verb-noun with yn :¹

e.g. gan ei fod yn gweled, *since he sees*; gan na wēl, *since he does not see*.

gan ei fod yn gweled, *since he saw*; gan na welai, *since he did not see*.

Similarly bōd followed by a verb-noun with wedi, expresses a Perfect or a Pluperfect :

e.g. gan fod y dyn wedi myned, *since the man has (or had) gone*.

The Subject of the corresponding Clause is represented with bōd in these cases as described in § 346b.

Cf. the French Clause-equivalents (without change of Subject) : *pour avoir, for having; en voulant, by wishing, because one wishes.*

Final Clauses (§ 346 * d).

350 ac yno y gwnā i'r newynog aros, fel y darparont ddinas i gyfaneddu, *and there He maketh the hungry to dwell, that they may prepare a city for habitation.* Ps. cvii. 36. tyfiant gwastad yw bywyd cenedl : y mae iddo ei wreiddiau yn y gorphenol, fel y gallo ddwyn ffrwyth yn y dyfodol, *the life of a nation is a steady growth, it has its roots in the past, that it may be able to bear fruit in the future.*

Dean Howell in "Y Geninen," April, 1893.
nid gwiw i ddynion garu Duw fel y gallont gashau dynion, *it is not right that men should love God in order that they may hate men.* "Y Genedl," Dec. 28, 1897.
gweithiai fel y gallai enill ei fara beunyddiol, *he worked that he might earn his daily bread.*

RULES.—1. Final Clauses properly take the Subjunctive; but this use of the Subjunctive is now being more and more supplanted by the Indicative. Negative nad (nā).

2. *in order that . . . not* is rhag, fel nad, nad : *lest . . . not is rhag nad (nā).*

¹ If the verb of the Clause be one of the following : adwaen, *I know*; clywaf, *I hear*; gallaf, *I am able*; gwelaf, *I see*; gwn, *I know*; meddaf, *I possess*; and medraf, *I am able*; this meaning may be expressed by means of a clause.

Equivalent Phrases.

351 The place of affirmative Final Clauses is very largely supplied in Welsh by verb-noun phrases introduced by the prepositions i, er, rhag, and the prepositional phrase er mwyn. (Where the verb-noun phrase contains the preposition i, another preposition i is not added; one i does duty for both.)

af i'r ty er mwyn imi gael gorhwyys, *I shall go into the house to have rest* (=in order that I may have rest).

aeth i'r ty er mwyn iddo gael gorhwyys, *he went into the house to have rest* (=in order that he might have rest).

daeth i'r ystafell i ysgrifenu, *he came to the room to write.*
ewch allan i chwi gael gweled rhywbeth, *go out that you may see something.*

gofalwch rhag i chwi gael anwyd, *take care lest you should get a cold.*

Cf. the French equivalents of a Final Clause (without change of Subject): pour aller, *in order to go*; afin de vivre, *in order to live*; Gk. βουλεύεσθαι, τοῦ βουλεύεσθαι, *in order to deliberate*; Lat. ad dēliberandum, dēliberandi causā, dēliberātūm (supine), *in order to deliberate*; Germ. zu geben, um zu geben, *in order to give*; as well as the English infinitive with *to, in order to*.

Consecutive Clauses (§ 346 * e).

352a arhosodd yn y gwlaw, fel
nes } y gwlychodd drwyddo, *he stayed in the rain, so that he got wet through.*

mae ei ddewrder yn gyfryw, fel nad yw yn ofni dim, *his courage is such that he fears nothing.*

a ydych chwi mor ddeillion nas gallwch fy ngweled? *are you so blind that you cannot see me?*

yr hwn sydd yn cynhyrfu y ddaear allan o'i llē, fel y cryno ei cholofnau hi, *which shaketh the earth out of her place, and (=that) the pillars thereof tremble.* Job ix. 6.

RULES.—1. Result is expressed by means of fel and nes: fel may take the negative nad (nā), but nes is never used with the negative. For fel nad (nā), nad (nā) alone is sometimes used.

2. The mood is the Indicative, but instances with the Subjunctive are occasionally found.

Equivalent Phrases.

352b Consecutive verb-noun phrases are introduced by the preposition *nes*:

e.g. arhosodd yn y gwlw, nes iddo wlychu, *he stayed in the rain, so that he got wet.*

edrychai yr athraw mor ddig, nes i'r plentyn ddychryn, *the master looked so angry that the child was frightened.*

Cf. the French equivalents of a Consecutive Clause (without change of Subject) formed by means of *en sorte de*, *de manière à*, *de façon à*, with the infinitive. Fr. Gram. § 352.*

If-Clauses (§ 346 *f).

353 1. A Complex Sentence, consisting of an Adverb-Clause of Condition (the If-clause, sometimes called the Protasis) and a Principal Clause (sometimes called the Apodosis), is called a **Conditional Sentence**.

2 Conditional Sentences may be divided into two main classes—

A. Those in which the Principal Clause does not speak of what *would be* or *would have been*, and the If-clause implies nothing as to fact or fulfilment:

e.g. *if this is correct, that is incorrect*: os yw hyn yn gywir, mae hynnyna yn anghywir.

B. Those in which the Principal Clause speaks of what *would be* or *would have been*, and the If-clause contains an implication as to fact or fulfilment:

e.g. pē delai y brenin, llawenychem, *if the king were to come* (implying 'I do not say that he *will* come'), *we should rejoice.*

- pē delsai y brenin, llawenychasem, *if the king had come* (implying 'he *did not* come'), *we should have rejoiced.*

OBS.—In some languages there is a less important class (Class C) resembling Class A, in which the Principal Clause is the same as in Class A, but the If-clause contains a slight implication as to fact or fulfilment. In Welsh this implication can be indicated only by the tone of the voice.

CLASS A (CONDITIONAL SENTENCES CONTAINING OS-CLAUSES).

354

Past time: os gweithredodd felly, yr oedd ar fai, if he acted so, he was in the wrong.

Present time: os yw yn gwieithredu felly, mae ar fai, if he acts so, he is in the wrong.

Future time: os gweithreda felly, bydd ar fai, if he acts (=shall act) so, he will be in the wrong.

os nā weithreda felly, bydd ar fai, unless he acts (=shall act) so, he will be in the wrong.

RULES.—1. When the Principal Clause does not speak of what would be or would have been, 'if' is expressed by os,* and the mood of the If-clause is the Indicative. Negative nad (nā): but for os nad (os nā) we sometimes find onid (oni).†

2. The time referred to need not be the same in both clauses: e.g. os gweithredodd felly, ni lwydda, if he acted so (in the past), he will not succeed (in the future).

os yw wedi cychwyn, fe ddaw, if he has started, he will come.

3. The Principal Clause of this class is free, i.e. may contain a Statement in the Indicative, or an expression of Command or Wish:

e.g. os wyt yna, tyr'd yma, if thou art there, come here.

os yw yn fodlon, bōed felly, if he is willing, be it so.

354b

General Conditions are a subordinate variety of If-clause without implication, in which 'if' = 'if ever'; the Principal Clause expressing a habitual action or a general truth:—

os lladda nēb, fe'i cosbir, if any one kills, he will be punished.

os lladdai nēb, fe'i cosbid, if any one killed, he was punished.

In clauses of this type, os byth is often used for 'if ever.'

CLASS B (CONDITIONAL SENTENCES CONTAINING PE-CLAUSES).

355

Past time: pē gwnelsai hyn, buasai ar fai, if he had done this, he would have been in the wrong.

Present time: pē gwnelai hyn, byddai ar fai, if he were doing this, he would be in the wrong.

Future time: pe gwnelai hyn, byddai ar fai, if he were to do this, he would be in the wrong.

* For os, ɔ and od are sometimes found.

† = ɔ + ni.

RULES.—1. When the Principal Clause speaks of what *would be* or *would have been*, 'if' is expressed by *pē*,* and the tense of both the If-clause and the Principal Clause is—

the Past Imperf.† when referring to pres. or fut. time.

the Pluperf. when referring to past time.

The Neg. is *nad* (*nā*); but for *pē nad* (*pē nā*), we sometimes find *onid* (*oni*).

Obs.—These tenses may possibly be regarded as tenses of the Subjunctive in the If-clause, corresponding to the English Subjunctive (*e.g. were*); in the Principal Clause they are tenses of the Indicative, the Past Impf. being used as a Secondary Future and the Pluperfect as a Secondary Fut. Perf. corresponding to the so-called "Conditionnel" in French (see §§ 501, 502, 521, 522). In most verbs the Past Imperfect and the Pluperfect Subjunctive are indistinguishable in form from the corresponding tenses of the Indicative, but a distinction seems to have been developed in the Past Imperfect of *wyf* and *cāf*; and the instances in which these verbs are used may be considered as determining the rule for all other instances. So too in English, "if I had" might be Indic., but "if I were" can only be a Subjunctive.

2. An If-clause referring to past time may be joined to a Principal Clause referring to present time and *vice versa*:

*e.g. pe nā buaswn wedi ei weled, byddai yn anhawdd gennych
gredu, if I had not seen him, I should find it hard to
believe.*

3. 'if-only' is expressed by means of *am*, followed by a verb in the Present Subjunctive or in the Future Indicative, if the verb in the main clause be in a tense of present or future time; in the Past Imperfect Subjunctive, if the verb of the main clause be in a tense of past time:

*e.g. fe fydd yn dawel, am y caiff ddigon o arian, he will be
content if only he has (=shall have) sufficient money.*

*fe fyddai yn dawel, ain y caffai ddigon o arian, he used to
be content, if only he had sufficient money.*

356 N.B.—*am, if only*, is not used to introduce negative clauses.

Equivalent Phrases.

357 1. Conditional verb-noun phrases introduced by the prepositions *oddieithr*, *oddigerth*, *except*, are used to express a negative condition:

*e.g. oddieithr } fy mod, or imi fod yno, unless I be there.
 oddigerth }*

* *pē, if* (occasionally *ped* and *pes*), has arisen from *pei* (an old form of the Past Imperf. Subjunctive S. 3. of *wyf*) = *bei=bai, were it.* See Appendix.

† The Past Imperf. Habitual in the case of *wyf*.

2. 'if only' may be expressed by the conjunction *ond*, *but*, followed by a verb-noun phrase:

e.g. *ond imi gael hamdden*, *if only I have (=shall have) leisure.*

3. Sometimes a verb-noun phrase introduced by one of the prepositions *wrth*, *by*, *drwy*, *through*, may be considered as the equivalent of a Conditional Clause:

e.g. *ni lwyddda neb wrth ddiogi*, *no one will succeed by idling (= if he idles).*

Cf. the possible French equivalent of a Conditional Clause (without change of Subject), formed by means of 'en' with the Gerund: e.g. *en agissant*, *by acting = if he acts.* Fr. Gram. § 357.

Concessive Clauses (§ 346 *g).

358a The Principal Clause corresponding to a Concessive Clause has an *adversative* meaning, i.e. it expresses what is true *in spite of* what is granted or conceded:

e.g. *er* } *na bydd ef ei hūn yno, bydd ei galon yno, though*
 } *serch* *he will not be there himself, his heart will be there.*
 er nad yw y tād yma, mae y māb yma, though the father is
 not here, the son is here.

fe erys yn yr ūn fan, er y bydd hynny yn anfantais iddo,
he will stay in the same place, though that will be a
disadvantage to him.

RULES.—1. The mood in clauses introduced by *er* and *serch* is the Indicative. Neg. *nad* (*nā*):

2. *pē, even if*, (often preceded by *ie, yes, yea*) is used with the Past Imperfect as in § 355. The main clause generally has a verb in the Past Imperfect Indicative used as a Secondary Future, or in the Pluperfect Indicative used as a Secondary Future Perfect (see § 522), but the Future is also sometimes used. Neg. *nad* (*nā*):

e.g. *ie, pe rhodawn ar hyd glyn cysgod angeu, nid ofnaf niwed,*
yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of
death, I will fear no evil. Ps. xxiii. 4.

3. *cyd, though* (rare), takes the Subjunctive Mood. Neg. *nad* (*nā*):

e.g. *cyd na byddo ond ammod dyn, though it be but a man's*
covenant. Gal. iii. 5.

N.B.—Concessive Clauses are subject to the same limitations of usage as Causal Clauses (§§ 349a, 349b).

Equivalent Phrases.

358b

1. The place of Concessive Clauses is very largely supplied by the use of verb-noun phrases :

e.g. er } fy mod yn myned, though *I am going (was
serch } going).*
 " fy mod wedi myned, though *I have gone (had
gone).*

er } imi fyned, though *I went (had gone).*
serch }

N.B.—Concessive phrases are employed under the same conditions as Causal phrases (§ 349b).

2. Sometimes Concessive Clause-equivalents are introduced by the preposition dros, over :

e.g. fe ddaw yma, dros iddo orfod cerdded, *he will come here,
though he might have to walk.*

3. Cf. the French equivalents of a Concessive Clause (without change of Subject) formed by means of pour with the infinitive and en with the gerund (Fr. Gram. § 358) :

e.g. pour aimer un mari, l'on ne hait pas ses frères, *though one
should love a husband, one need not hate one's brothers.*
 tout en aimant ses enfants, elle les néglige, *though she
loves her children, she neglects them.*

Comparative Clauses (§ 346 * h).

359a

Comparative Clauses fall into two divisions, according as they are introduced by words meaning (1) 'as,' (2) 'than,' thus corresponding to the Comparative of Equality and the Comparative proper respectively.

A. Introduced by words meaning 'as': e.g. ag (after Comparatives of Equality), fel, fel ag, megis, megis ag :

nid yw cyn gyfoethoced ag y bu, *he is not so rich as he was.*

mae y pêth fel yr wyf yn dweyd, *the thing is as I say.*

aeth yno fel ag yr oedd, *he went there just as he was.*

gwnaeth megis y dywedodd, *he did as he had said.*

RULES.—I. Words meaning 'as' almost always take the Indicative in Modern Welsh, though the Subjunctive is sometimes found in such expressions as—fel y mynno, as he may wish; fel y gallo, as he may be able; fel y bo, as it may be :

e.g. boed hynny fel y bō, *be that as it may* (Subj.). Contrast :
 mae hynny fel yr oedd, *that is as it was* (Indic.).

pwy ohonoch a draethodd y gellwch 'i orchymyn angylion
 Duw fal y mynnoch eych hunan? *who of you stated
 that you can command the angels of God as you yourselves
 wish (=shall or may wish)?* M. Kyffin, 1595.

megis ag y byddo pōb ūn wedi darfod, *just as each shall
 have finished.* C. Edwards, 1671.

pōb ūn fel y gallo allan o'r Ysgrythyrau Sanctaidd, *each as
 he may be able out of the Holy Scriptures.*

C. Edwards, 1671.

2. If the same verb belongs to both clauses of the sentence, it is often omitted in the Comparative Clause :

e.g. derbyniasant eu gilydd fel brodyr, *they received each other
 as brethren.*

3. *The more—the more* is expressed by using the Superlative preceded by pō (the old Ablative of the interrogative pronoun) at the beginning of the one clause, and at the beginning of the other the Superlative alone :

e.g. po iachaf y bo dyn, cryfaf ōll fydd, *the healthier a man is,
 the stronger he will be.* Contrast Latin *quō . . . eo*
 with Comparatives.

After pō with the Superlative, the Subjunctive is not unfrequently used.

B. Introduced by nag (nā), *than*:

gwell (yw) tevi na siarad yn ofer, *it is better to be silent
 than to talk vainly:* for nag ydyw siarad, etc.

RULE.—nag (nā), *than*, takes the Indicative, which is often omitted when the same verb is used in both clauses.

Equivalent Phrases.

359b Sometimes the word uwch, the Comparative of uchel, *high*, used as a preposition,* introduces a phrase which is equivalent in meaning to a Comparative Clause :

e.g. maent uwch eu prisio, uwch eu deall, *they are too exalted
 to be appraised or understood* (lit. *above appraising, above
 understanding*). Cf. Lat. Gram. § 360 : Gk. Gram.
 § 360, 2.)

* The word following uwch was doubtless originally in an oblique case corresponding to the Greek Genitive of Comparison and the Latin Ablative of Comparison.

Combinations of 'as' and 'than' (representing a Comparative Clause) with a Clause of Condition.

360 1. mae yn cerdded, fel pe bai yn frenin, *he walks as if he were a king.*
 rhedodd fel pe buasai am ei fywyd, *he ran as if it had been for his life.*
 mae cyn galeted a phe buasai yn garreg, *it is as hard as if it had been a stone.*

RULE.—*as if* (=as would be the case if) is expressed by a phē (after the Comparative of Equality), or fel pē, with the same construction as pē, if, § 355 [Latin: quasi, velut s., tamquam si; Gk. ὡςπερ εἴ or ὡςπερ ἀν εἴ].

2. meddalach ydyw na phe buasai yn ymenyn, *it is softer than if it had been butter.*

RULE.—*than if* (=than would be the case if) is expressed by na phē (after the Comparative proper) with the same construction as pē, if, § 355.

Absolute Phrases (for Absolute Clauses).

361 The Welsh equivalent for the so-called Absolute Clauses of other languages (Latin Ablative Absolute, Greek Genitive Absolute, English Nominative Absolute) is a phrase in which the participle of Latin, Greek and English is replaced by a verb-noun with one of the prepositions *yn*, *in*; *wedi*, *after*; *ar*, *on*; *am*, *about*; *heb*, *without* (see § 240); the phrase as a whole being preceded by the word *ac* (a):

e.g. aeth i'r ystafell a'r dynion yn bwyta, *he went into the room while the people were eating* [Lat. hominibus edentibus : Gk. τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐσθιόντων].

arosasant yno a'r tân wedi diffodd, *they stayed there after the fire had gone out.*

buont yn ymdroi a'r trêñ ar gychwyn, *they loitered while the train was on the point of starting.*

dywedasant wrtho ac yntau heb osyn, *they told him, though he had not asked.*

NOTE.—As *ac*, *and*, and *ag*, *with*, are only the same word applied to different uses and differently spelt, it is highly probable that *ac*, in the phrases in question, should be looked upon as the preposition *ag*, *with* (with its old spelling *ac* preserved). Hence the Welsh mode of expression is parallel with the Latin idiom in its original meaning, the Ablative Absolute having origin-

ated in an Ablative denoting Accompaniment or Cause or Time ; for instance, the Latin, 'Trojā stante,' *Troy standing*, and the Welsh 'a Chaerdroia yn sefyll' may both have originally meant 'with Troy standing.'

The place of the preposition and the verb-noun may be taken by a Predicate-noun or a Predicate-adjective :

e.g. aeth allan	{ a'r gwyt yn ŵer, a hithau "
he went out	{ though the wind was cold. though it was cold.

OBS. 1.—In Absolute Phrases, the conjunctive personal pronouns (see Accidence, §§ 130, 131, 132) are largely employed.

OBS. 2.—In meaning, an Absolute Phrase may be equivalent to a Temporal, Causal, Conditional or Concessive Clause.

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES (§ 313).

362

1. Adjective Clauses are introduced by Relative pronouns, yr hwn, y nēb, y sawl, pwy bynnag, referring to a noun or noun-equivalent called the Antecedent, expressed or implied in the Principal Clause, or by one of the quasi-relatives ag, ar, or by one of the proclitics a, yr (y).

2. A Relative Clause takes the form of a sentence of inverted order ; hence, if the Subject or the Object precede the verb, the verb will be immediately preceded by the word a ; if some other word or group of words comes first, by the word yr (y). (See p. 83, note, and Appendix).

OBS. 1.—a is frequently omitted ; with the forms ſyf etc., oeddwn etc., and with ſydd it is never used.

OBS. 2.—In Relative Clauses where yr hwn, y nēb, y sawl or pwy bynnag are expressed, it is certain that the modern Welsh mind attaches the relative force to these words and not to the a or yr (y) which immediately precedes the verb. The latter are, from the point of view of Welsh descriptive grammar, mere 'form-words,' and, in the words of Dr. Davies, a is an adverb or particle of no meaning prefixed to verbs ("A item est adverbium seu particula verbis preposita nihil significans"). So strongly is this felt that, when the proclitics a and yr (y) are used alone in Relative Clauses, a Welshman ignorant of their history naturally imagines the omission of yr hwn. See § 573. 576.

3. In place of *yr hwn* and *y rhai*, *pa ūn* and *pa rai* (cf. Breton '*péré*') are sometimes used, but these forms are not considered very elegant. Even *yr hwn* and *y rhai* should not be used too frequently, especially after prepositions. The form of expression given in Accidence § 168 will often be found useful in translating English Relative Clauses.

Agreement of the Relative.

363 1. In idiomatic Welsh *every* relative introducing an affirmative clause is looked upon as of the 3rd pers. sing. and the verb of which it is the Subject is made to agree with it; in negative Relative Clauses the Relative agrees with its Antecedent in person and number :

e.g. *gwelsom y dynion y rhai a fu yno, we saw the men who were there.*

yr wyl yn eich hoffi chwi, na fuoch yn gās wrthyf, I am fond of you, who were not unkind to me.

pawb sydd yn pwys o atat ti | a wrendy weddi dostur, all incline towards thee, who hearest a prayer for mercy.

E. Prys.

ni a'th adwaenom di a'th ddawn | i'r rhai sydd uniawn galon, we know thee and thy bounty to them that are upright in heart.

E. Prys.

2. For a long time, however, there has been a strong and perfectly intelligible tendency, especially where the linguistic consciousness is bilingual, to make the verb of the Relative Clause agree with its Antecedent as in Latin and English. This tendency is strongest and most natural in cases where it seems desirable to call attention to the person and number of the verb in the Relative Clause :

e.g. *ein Tād, yr hwn wyt yn y nefoedd, our Father, who art in heaven.* Here the use of *wyt* rather than *sydd* forcibly reminds the reader that the clause in question is used in address and not in narrative.

Moods in Relative Clauses.

384 1. Relative Clauses whose action is marked as *fact* :—
gwelais y ty y buoch ynddo, I have seen the house in which you have been.
dyma y llyfr a ddarlenasom, here is the book which we have read.
y wlâd na welais, the country which I did not see.
dyna y gŵr { dros yr hwn y daethom, } there is the man on whose behalf we have come.

2. Relative Clauses whose action is marked as (a) *prospective*, i.e. merely contemplated as a future contingency ; or (b) *general* :

(a) Prospective :
heb genfigen wrth nēb a wnelo yn well nag ēf, without envying anyone who should do better than he. Gr. Roberts, Milan, 1567.
nid ofni rhag dychryn nōs na rhag y sāeth a ehedo y dydd, thou shalt not fear from dread by night nor from the arrow that striketh (= shall fly) by day. Psalm xcii. 5.
efe a wnā yr hyn a fynnwyf, he will do whatever I shall wish.
na friwa'r llaw a estyno, hurt not the hand that stretches out (= shall stretch out). Charles Edwards, 1671.

(b) General : (Here ar, y sawl, y nēb and pwy bynnag are mainly employed to introduce the Relative Clause) :
i ddyscu helpu, diddanu a pherpheiddio gwyr fy ngwlâd ymhab pēth a fo golud iddynt, to teach, help, interest and perfect my countrymen in all that may be a boon to them. Gr. Roberts, Milan, 1567.
pwy bynnag ar a laddo, whosoever kills. M. Cyffin, 1595.
a'r sawl ni phlycco iddo a ddryllir, and whosoever does not submit to him will be destroyed. Morgan Llywd, 1653.
yn rhoddi ei drugaredd i'r nēb a fynno, giving his mercy to whomsoever he wishes. C. Edwards, 1671.
y sawl a ddiango o'i bachau hi, gwyn ei fyd byth, whosoever escapes from her clutches, may he be for ever blessed. Elis Wyn, 1713.
dyweded y neb a fyno, let whosoever will speak. "Y Faner," Dec. 29, 1897.
nis gall godi rhyw lawer ar syniad y neb a'i darllo, it cannot make the opinion of whoever reads it much higher. "Y Genedl," Dec. 28, 1897.

RULES.—Relative Clauses almost always take the Indicative Mood in Modern Welsh. The Subjunctive is now rare, but is sometimes found in clauses where the action is to be marked as *prospective* or *general*. The general is often combined with the prospective meaning. The negative is generally *nid* (*ni*), especially where the action is to be marked as *fact*, in clauses introduced by *ar*, *yr hwn*, *y nēb*, *y sawl* and *pwy bynnag*: in negative clauses corresponding to affirmative clauses in which the *a* or *yr* (*y*) would be used alone, the negative is *nad* (*nā*), but *nid* (*ni*) is also sometimes used. In all negative clauses *a* and *yr* (*y*) are omitted.

3. Final and Consecutive Relative Clauses :—

anfonwn genad yno, yr hwn a rydd dersyn ar yr ymrafael,
we shall send a messenger there, who shall put an end to
the dispute. (Final.)

nid oes undyn a allai oddef peth felly, there is no one who
could stand such a thing as that. (Consecutive).

dechymyger rywbeth arall a fo gwell nag ef, let something
else be imagined that shall be better than it.

Dr. J. D. Rhys, 1592.

lle bo gwr o ddysg a wypo ei deilyngdod, where there may
be a man of learning who knows his worth.

E. Samuel, 1674-1748.

RULE.—In the **special** kinds of Relative Clause called **Final** and **Consecutive** the Indicative Mood is employed, but instances of the Subjunctive are found.

N.B.—A Relative Clause which cites an act only to exhibit the character of the Antecedent may be called a “Characterizing Relative Clause”:

e.g. *nid oes nēb nad yw yn pechu, there is no one that does not*
sin.

NOUN CLAUSES AND PHRASES.

365 Noun Clauses may be divided into two main classes :

A. That-clauses :

- (i) Those which express that something *is*, *was* or *will be* (**Dependent Statements**) : e.g. gwn y bydd yn ufudd, *I know that he will be obedient.*
- (ii) Those which express that something *shall be* or *should be* (**Dependent Will-speech** *) : e.g. gofalaf y bydd yn ufudd, *I shall take care that he shall be obedient*; gorchymynaf na byddo yn anufudd ; *I order that he shall not be disobedient.*

B. Those which are introduced by an interrogative or exclamatory word :

- (i) Interrogative (**Dependent Questions**) : e.g. gofynaf a ydyw yn ufudd, *I ask whether he is obedient.*
- (ii) Exclamatory (**Dependent Exclamations**) : e.g. rhyfedd mor ufudd ydyw heddyw, *it is strange how obedient he is to-day.*

RULE.—As a general rule, the mood in Noun Clauses is the Indicative : but in Dependent Will-speech after verbs of *commanding*, *entreating*, *praying*, *wishing*, which are followed by negative clauses only, the Present or Past Imperfect Subjunctive is used. Negative nad (nā).

N.B.—Whether a Noun Clause is a Dependent Statement or Dependent Will-speech, or a Dependent Question or a Dependent Exclamation does not depend upon the verb of the Principal Clause, but upon the nature of the Subordinate Clause itself, i.e. whether that clause is a *Statement* (i.e. a statement of fact or a conditional statement) or an expression of *aim*, *command*, or *request*, or a *question* or an *exclamation*. (See § 340.)

Thus '*that it is* (*was* or *will be*)' is always a Dep. *Statement*.

'*that it shall be* (*or should be*)' is always Dep. *Will-speech*.

'*what* (*or how*) *it is*' is a Dep. *Question* when the 'what' or 'how' is interrogative, and a Dep. *Exclamation* when the 'what' (*or how*) is exclamatory.

In certain cases phrases formed with verb-nouns are used as substitutes for Dependent Statements and Dependent Will-speech, but not for Dependent Questions and Dependent Exclamations.

* By Dependent Will-speech is only meant a clause which expresses that something *shall be* or *should be*. Such a clause differs from a Dependent Statement (whether of fact or conditional) just as Will-speech in the Simple Sentence differs from a Statement.

Dependent Statements and Dependent Requests.

Modes of introducing Noun Clauses of Statement and of Will-speech.

366 Noun Clauses of Statement and of Will-speech are introduced as follows:

(a) When affirmative and of normal order, by the proclitic particle **yr** (**y**), placed immediately before the verb of the clause:

e.g. dywedodd } **yr** elai yno, *he said }* gofalodd } *he took care }* that he would } go there.

(b) When affirmative and of inverted order, by the conjunction **mai**; for the history of **mai** see Appendix:

e.g. dywedodd } **mai** yma y deuai, *he said }* gofalodd } *he took care }* that it was here that he would } should come.

(c) When negative and of normal order, by **nad** (**nā**); when negative and of inverted order, by **nad** (before both vowels and consonants), or, less elegantly, by **mai nid**:

e.g. dywedodd **nad** elai gartref, *he said that he would not go home.*

dywedodd **nad** gartref **yr** elai, *he said that it was not home that he would go.*

Employment of Noun Clauses of Statement and Equivalent Phrases.

367 Noun Clauses of Statement are employed as follows (as in Causal and Concessive Clauses, §§ 349a, 358a):—

1. In all cases in which the Dependent Statement is negative.
2. In all cases in which the Dependent Statement has inverted order.

3. In some cases in which the Dependent Statement is affirmative and of normal order, viz. when the tense of the Clause is— either a Present used as a Present Habitual or as a Future; or a Past Imperfect used as a Past Imperfect Habitual or as a Secondary Future; or a Pluperfect used as a Secondary Future Perfect. Occasionally, also, when the tense is Aorist.

In all other cases Noun Phrases are employed, the doer of the action being denoted as follows :—

(a) by the aid of the preposition i or o (§ 346b, 2), when the verb-noun corresponds to a verb in the Aorist or the Pluperfect with past meaning :

e.g. gwn iddo orphen, *I know that he finished* ;
gwyddwn iddo orphen, *I knew that he had finished*.

(b) without the aid of a preposition, by means of a dependent noun or a possessive adjective, when the verb-noun is bōd corresponding to the true Present wŷf, wyt, mae, etc., or to the true Past Imperfect oeddwyn, oeddit, oedd, etc., in a Clause (§ 346b, 3) :

e.g. gwn fod y dyn yn myned, *I know that the man is going* ;
gwn ei fod wedi myned, *I know that he has gone*.

OBS.—If the verb of the *dependent* clause be one of the following :

adwaen, adnabyddaf, <i>I recognise</i>	gwelaf, <i>I see</i>
[Lat. cognoscō]	gwn, <i>I know</i> [Lat. sciō]
clywaf, <i>I hear</i>	meddaf, <i>I possess</i>
gallaf, <i>I am able</i>	medraf, <i>I am able</i>

a clause may be employed even when the Present tense marks an action as *now going on* or a state as *now existing*, or the Past Imperfect marks an action as *going on in the past* or a state as *then existing*, or, less frequently, when the Pluperfect refers to past time.

Employment of Noun Clauses of Will-speech and Equivalent Phrases.

AFTER VERBS OF EFFORT (§ 369a, 9).

368a 1. A verb of Effort may take either a Noun Clause (affirmative or negative) or a Noun Phrase :

e.g. gofalaf y bydd y gwâs yno } *I take (or shall take) care that*.
gofalaf fod y gwâs yno } *the servant shall be there*.
gofelais y byddai y gwâs yno } *I took care that the servant*
gofelais fod y gwâs yno } *should be there*.

2. A Noun Phrase depending on the verb gofalaf, *I take care*, is generally preceded by the fixed preposition am, for :

e.g. gofelais am iddo fod yno, *I took care that he should be there*.

3. In Noun Phrases depending on a verb of Effort the doer of the action is generally denoted—

either (a) by means of a dependent noun or a possessive adjective (§ 346b, 3) when the verb noun is bōd ,
or (b) by means of the prep. i or o in the case of all verb-nouns
(bod included). (§ 346b, 2).

AFTER VERBS OF WILL AND DESIRE (§ 369a, 10).

368b 1. A verb of Will or Desire takes a Noun Clause only when the Dependent Will-speech is negative or of inverted order :

e.g. gorchymynodd nad elwn yno, *he ordered that I should not go thither.*

dymunaf mai John a gaiff y wobr, 'I wish that John should have the prize.'

2. If the Dependent Will-speech is affirmative and of normal order, many verbs of Will or Desire take neither a Noun Clause nor a Noun Phrase, but simply two Objects in a Simple Sentence with a Predicate of the Fourth Form (§ 333); so too in English :

e.g. gorchymynaf iddo fyned, *I order him to go.*

crefais arno ddyfod, *I begged of him to come.*

In dependence on the verbs anogaf, *I exhort*, and cynghoraf, *I advise*, the verb-noun is introduced by the preposition i, *to* :

e.g. cynghoraf ef i ddyfod, *I advise him to come.*

3. In some cases a verb of Will or Desire may take after it a Noun Phrase introduced by the fixed preposition ar, *on*. The verbs which may take this construction are, crefas, *I beg*; deisfaf, *I entreat*; dymunaf, *I desire*; gorchymynaf, *I command*; and gwediad, *I pray* :

e.g. dymunaf ar i'r dyn dewi, *I desire the man to be silent.*

With the use of these Noun Phrases of Statement and Will-Speech compare the French use of the infinitive (without change of Subject) in place of a Clause after croire, prétendre, vouloir, ordonner :

e.g. je crois l'avoir vu, *I believe that I saw him*; je lui ordonne de venir, *I order him to come.*

A Noun Phrase, formed with peidio, *ceasing* (see Accidence, § 284.4), or with bōd followed by heb with another verb-noun, may be equivalent to a negative clause :

e.g. addefodd iddo beidio (a) myned, *he admitted that he did not go* (lit. *that he ceased to go*).

cyffesodd ei fod heb ateb, *he confessed that he had not answered* (lit. *that he was without answering*).

369a List of Verbs taking Dependent Statements and Will-Speech.

1. Verbs of 'saying':—

addawaf,	<i>I promise</i>	cymeraf arnaf,	<i>I pretend</i>
addefaf,	<i>I admit</i>	dywedaf,	<i>I say</i>
awgrymaf,	<i>I suggest</i>	gwadaf,	<i>I deny</i>
bygythiaf,	<i>I threaten</i>	tyngaf,	<i>I swear</i>

2. Verbs of 'thinking':—

credaf,	<i>I believe</i>	gobeithiaf,	<i>I hope</i>
coelias,	<i>I believe</i>	disgwyliaf,	<i>I expect</i>
dychymygaf,	<i>I imagine</i>	meddyliaf,	<i>I think</i>
dyfalaf,	<i>I guess</i>	tybiaf,	<i>I suppose</i>

3. Verbs of 'perceiving':—

cāf,	<i>I find</i>	darganfyddaf,	<i>I discover</i>
canfyddaf,	<i>I perceive</i>	gwelaf,	<i>I see</i>
clywaf,	<i>I hear</i>		

4. Verbs of 'knowing':—

anghofias,	<i>I forget</i>	gwn,	<i>I know</i>
cofiaf,	<i>I remember</i>		

5. Verbs of 'showing':—

amlygaf,	<i>I reveal</i>	egluraf,	<i>I show</i>
cyhoeddaf,	<i>I announce</i>	profaf,	<i>I prove</i>
danghosaf,	<i>I show</i>		

6. Verbs of 'rejoicing,' 'grieving' and 'wondering':—

llawenychaf,	<i>I rejoice</i>	rhyfeddraf,	<i>I wonder</i>
gofidaf,	<i>I grieve</i>	synnaf,	<i>I marvel</i>

(N.B.—These verbs of 'rejoicing,' 'grieving' and 'wondering' are rarely followed by an affirmative clause of normal order.)

7. Verb of 'fearing':—ofnaf, *I fear*.

8. Certain impersonal expressions denoting 'it happens,' 'it is possible,' 'it is right,' etc.:—

dichon,*	<i>it is possible</i>	hwyrach,	<i>perhaps</i>
mae yn digwydd,	<i>it happens</i>	ond odid,	<i>undoubtedly</i>
rhaid,	<i>it must needs be</i>	diammeu,	<i>(it is) true</i>
esallai,	<i>ver chance</i>	gwir,	<i>(it is) certain</i>
feallai,		diau,	

9. Verbs of Effort:—

gofalaf,	<i>I take care</i>	paraf,	<i>I cause</i>
gwelaf,	<i>I see to it</i>	sicrhāf,	<i>I make certain</i>
gwnāf,	<i>I bring it about</i>		

* dichon is also not unfrequently used in a personal construction, when it means *can*, *is able*. See Accidence, § 277, 3.

10. Verbs of Will or Desire :—

anogaf,	<i>I exhort</i>	dymunaf,	<i>I wish</i>
bwriadaf,	<i>I intend</i>	ewyllisiaf,	<i>I desire</i>
cresaf,	<i>I beg</i>	gorchymynaf,	<i>I command</i>
cynghoraf,	<i>I advise</i>	gweddiaf,	<i>I pray</i>
deisyfaf,	<i>I entreat</i>		

Note carefully that after verbs of Effort, Will or Desire the dependent clause or clause-equivalent expresses that something *shall be* or *should be* (not that something *is*, *was*, or *will be*) :

e.g. gofalwn y bydd rhywun yno, *we shall take care that some one shall be there.*

bwriadwn iddo fyned, *I intended that he should go.*

Sequence of Tenses in Dependent Statements and Will-Speech.

369b In dependence on a tense of past time a primary tense [i.e. a Present or Future or Perfect or Future Perfect] is generally changed into the corresponding secondary tense, viz. :—

a Present	into a Past Imperfect
Future	Secondary Future
Perfect	Pluperfect
Future Perfect	Secondary Fut. Perf.

e.g. dywed mai John yw y cryfaf, *he says that John is the strongest.*

dywedodd mai John oedd y cryfaf, *he said that John was the strongest.*

dywed mai John fydd y cryfaf, *he says that John will be the strongest.*

dywedodd mai John fyddai y cryfaf, *he said that John would be the strongest.*

dywed mai John sydd wedi gweithio, *he says it is John that has worked.*

dywedodd mai John oedd wedi gweithio, *he said it was John that had worked.*

dywed mai John fydd wedi gweithio, *he says it will be John that will have worked.*

dywedodd mai John fyddai wedi gweithio, *he said it would be John that would have worked.*

The secondary tenses (Past Imperfect, Pluperfect, and Aorist) remain unchanged

Dependent Questions.

370a

i. Dependent Questions are introduced either (a) by interrogative particles (see Accidence, §§ 283, 285):

- a, in affirmative questions of normal order ;
- ai, in negative questions of normal order, and in affirmative and negative questions of inverted order.

pā ūn ^a
ai } —ai, whether —or.

e.g. gofynaf a yw John yno, *I ask whether John is there.*
 gofynais ai John oedd yno, *I asked whether it was John that was there.*
 gofynodd ai ni chafodd John y llyfr, *he asked whether John did not receive the book.*
 gofynodd ai nid y llyfr a gafodd John, *he asked whether it was not the book that John received.*
 gofynent pa ūn a fyddai John yno ai peidio, *they were asking whether John would be there or not.*
 gofynent pa ūn ai John ynte William oedd yno, *they were asking whether it was John or William that was there.*

OBS. 1. For pa ūn, p'ūn, and also p'r'ūn (=pā ryw ūn) are used, especially in colloquial Welsh.
 2. In Dependent Questions of inverted order, the conjunction ynte, or, is generally used to introduce the second alternative.

or (b) by interrogative pronouns, adjectives, or adverbs, such as

pwy,	who	pā fāth,	what kind
pā,	which, what (adj.)	pā faint,	how much
pā sawl,	how many	pā lē (p'lē),	where
pā gynnifer	" "	paham,	why

e.g. gofynais pwy fu yno, *I asked who was there.*
 gofynais pwy na fu yno, *I asked who was not there.*
 holent pa fath ddynion oeddym, *they enquired what kind of men we were.*
 holais paham nad aethent yno, *I enquired why they had not gone there.*

The mood in (a) and (b) is the indicative. In (a), the negative, in questions of normal order, is nid (ni), in questions of inverted order, nid, before both vowels and consonants ; in (b), the negative is nad (nā), but nid (ni) is also sometimes used.

Deliberative Dependent Questions.

370b Deliberative Dependent Questions (i.e. Dependent Questions as to what is or was to be done) are introduced in the same manner as other Dependent Questions :

e.g. gofynais a oeddwn i fyned, *I asked whether I was to go.*
gofynodd ai nid oedd i fyned, *he asked whether he was not to go.*

petruswn pa ūn a awn yno ai peidio, *I hesitated whether I should go there or not.*

The mood is the Indicative. The negative is *nid* (*ni*).

Dependent Exclamations.

370c Dependent Exclamations are introduced by exclamatory adverbs such as *mor*, *how*, or without an exclamatory adverb when the Dependent Exclamation begins with an adjective in the comparative of equality :

e.g. gwelwch mor odidog } yw yr adeilad, *see how splendid the building is.*
odidoced }

rhyfeddant mor flin } oedd y daith, *they marvelled how tedious the journey was.*
flined }

Sequence of Tenses in Dependent Questions and Exclamations.

370* The same rules of sequence apply to Dependent Questions and Exclamations as to Dependent Statements and Will-Speech (§ 369b).

e.g. (1) **Dependent Questions.**

gofynaf ai John yw y cryfaf, *I ask whether John is the strongest.*

gofynwn ai John oedd y cryfaf, *I was asking whether John was the strongest.*

gofynaf a fyddwch yn y cyfarfod, *I ask whether you will be at the meeting.*

gofynais a fyddech yn y cyfarfod, *I asked whether you would be at the meeting.*

(2) **Dependent Exclamations.**

rhyfedda hardded yw y wlād, *he marvels at the beauty of the country* (lit. *how beautiful the country is*).

rhyfeddai hardded oedd y wlād, *he marvelled at the beauty of the country* (lit. *how beautiful the country was*).

REPORTED SPEECH.

371 Two methods may be employed in reporting :

A. The person reporting may quote words or views in their original independent form (Direct Speech, *Orātiō Recta*) :

e.g. dywedodd "nid oes nēb yma," *he said "there is no one here."*

B. The person reporting may use the form of a clause or clauses (or clause-equivalents) dependent on a verb of *saying*, *thinking*, etc., called the leading verb (Indirect Speech, *Orātiō Obliqua*) :

e.g. dywedodd nad oedd nēb yno, *he said that there was no one there.*

DIRECT SPEECH.

Hwn yw yr ail o'r mesurau a ddygwyd yn mlaen i'r dyben o ledu rhan o Ffordd Haiarn Caer a Chaergybi er cysarfod a'r drafnidiaeth gynnyddol. Ynddy ei hūn, y mae yr ymgymmeriad yn un o'r fāth fwyaſ dymunol ; a phe cerid ef allan, er ystyriaeth briodol i fanteision masnachwyr Gogledd Cymru ac eiddo awdurdodau lleol y rhanbarthau hyny lle y mae ēangiad y llinell yn ymraeth a hawliau cyhoeddus, nis gallai neb godi gwrthwynebiad iddo. Y mae yna amryw ddarpariaethau yn eisieu yn y mesur yn ei ffurf wreiddiol, er sicrhau hawliau y ffyrdd ac awdurdodau eraill yr effeithir arnynt. Y mae trafodaeth faith wedi cymeryd lle rhwng y cyrff hyn a chwmni y ffordd haiarn ; a chanlyniad hyny ydyw fod trefniadau llēd ffafriol wedi cael eu gwneyd."

INDIRECT SPEECH.

Dywedodd Mr. Herbert Lewis--mai hwn oedd yr ail o'r mesurau a ddygwyd yn mlaen i'r dyben o ledu rhan o ffordd Haiarn Caer a Chaergybi er cysarfod a'r drafnidiaeth gynnyddol. Ynddy ei hūn, yr oedd yr ymgymmeriad yn un o'r fāth fwyaſ dymunol ; a phe cerid ef allan, er ystyriaeth briodol i fanteision masnachwyr Gogledd Cymru ac eiddo awdurdodau lleol y rhanbarthau hyny lle yr oedd ēangiad y llinell yn ymraeth a hawliau cyhoeddus, nis gallai neb godi gwrthwynebiad iddo. Yr oedd yna amryw ddarpariaethau yn eisieu yn y mesur yn ei ffurf wreiddiol, er sicrhau hawliau y ffyrdd, ac awdurdodau eraill yr effeithid arnynt. Yr oedd trafodaeth faith wedi cymeryd lle rhwng y cyrff hyn a chwmni y ffordd haiarn ; a chanlyniad hyny ydoedd fod trefniadau llēd ffafriol wedi cael eu gwneyd."

"Y Faner," Aug. 3, 1898.

"This is the second of the Bills which have been brought forward for the purpose of widening a part of the Chester and Holyhead Railway in order to meet the increasing traffic. In itself, the undertaking is one of the most welcome ; and if it should be carried out with due regard to the interests of the business men of North Wales and those of the local authorities of those districts where the extension of the line interferes with public claims, no one could raise any objection to it. There are several provisions lacking in the Bill in its original form, in order to secure the claims of the roads and other authorities that are affected. A lengthy correspondence has taken place between these bodies and the railway company, and the result is that fairly favourable arrangements have been made."

Mr. Herbert Lewis said—that that was the second of the Bills which had been brought forward for the purpose of widening a part of the Chester and Holyhead Railway in order to meet the increasing traffic. In itself, the undertaking was one of the most welcome ; and if it should be carried out with due regard to the interests of the business men of North Wales and those of the local authorities of those districts where the extension of the line interfered with public claims, no one could raise any objection to it. There were several provisions lacking in the Bill in its original form, in order to secure the claims of the roads and other authorities that were affected. A lengthy correspondence had taken place between these bodies and the railway company, and the result was that fairly favourable arrangements had been made.

RULES.—1. Simple Sentences and Principal Clauses of Direct Speech become Dependent Noun Clauses or Noun Phrases in Indirect Speech, according to the rules given in §§ 367–370.

2. Noun Phrases in place of Clauses of normal order are generally employed only in proposals and resolutions and in the opening sentences of speeches reported in Indirect Speech. Hence proposals and resolutions generally begin with the word föd (the mutated form of the verb-noun bōd).

3. Change from Indirect to Direct Speech and *vice versa* is not uncommon.

4. As it is often difficult to render verbs in the Imperative Pl. 2 into Indirect Speech, owing to the ambiguity of the Past Imperfect Indicative Pl. 3, the sentence containing the Imperative is not unfrequently allowed to stand in Direct Speech with the word meddal, *said he*, used parenthetically to indicate that the sentence is a quotation.

PART II.—MEANINGS OF FORMS.

372 Owing to the loss of the old case-endings and the fusion of the old conjugations of the verb into one, Welsh does not possess a large number of inflected forms like Greek and Latin. In many respects, therefore, the language is in a stage of development similar to that of English or French.

373 There are in Welsh no cases distinguished by difference of case-ending ; but the noun, by being placed after another noun, may express many of the meanings of the genitive ; or, by being placed after the verb, may have the same force as the accusative of Greek and Latin.

A noun depending on another noun.

The following are some of the chief meanings of a noun dependent on another noun, like a genitive case in Greek or Latin.

374 1. The dependent noun may denote 'belonging to,' 'connected with' :

e.g. *palas y brenin*, *the king's palace* (= Possessive Genitive).
llais y wlăd, *the voice of the country*.
delw Cesar, *the image of Cæsar*.
gwyr Eryri,* *the men of Eryri*.
merched Môn, *the maidens of Anglesey*.

375 2. The dependent noun may denote what might have been expressed as the Object of a verb (= Objective Genitive) :

e.g. *llofrudd y brenin*, *the murderer of the king* (= *he who murdered the king*).
ysgrifenwr y llyfr, *the writer of the book*.
chwiliwr y calonau, *the searcher of hearts*.

OBS.—When the dependent noun denotes the person who acts or feels, it corresponds to what is sometimes called by contrast the *Subjective Genitive* :
e.g. *cariad măb*, *a son's affection* ; *tralod y wraig*, *the wife's distress*.

* The place to which a person belongs is expressed without a preposition only after plural nouns.

376 **NOTE** The dependent noun can express meanings (1) and (2) without a preposition only when the noun upon which it depends is definite in meaning.

377 3. The dependent noun may be used to define more closely a given occupation :

*e.g. gōf aur, a goldsmith.
sāer māen, }
sāer cerrig, } a stone mason.*

378 4. When the dependent noun has initial mutation after a feminine noun, its adjectival character is clearly seen ; such a noun may denote :—

- (a) age : *e.g. geneth deirblwydd, a girl of three (years).*
- (b) material : *e.g. ysgubor gōed, a wooden barn ; ty cerrig (pl. carreg, stone), a stone house ; wal gerrig, a stone wall.*
- (c) price : *e.g. canwyll ddimai, a half-penny candle ; llyfr swllt, a shilling book.*
- (d) time : *e.g. y seren ddydd, the day star ; y seren foreu, the morning star.*

Occasionally, too, the dependent noun may be mutated in such expressions as *y wal dersyn, the boundary wall* (Elis Wyn, Bardd Cwsg).

379 NOTE.—The initial mutation after a feminine noun in these expressions is probably a survival from Mediaeval Welsh, in which a dependent noun was often mutated after a feminine, but not after a masculine noun. The practice has survived in these uses of the dependent noun owing to their affinity to those of the adjective.

REMARKS.

380 1. After the adjective llawn, *full*, what was probably an old **Partitive Genitive**, has survived in the dependent noun in such expressions as: llawn cysur, *full of comfort* ; llawn maeth, *full of nourishment* ; also, with the dependent noun placed first, bwyd ddigion, *plenty of food*.

381 2. After uwch, *higher*, is, *lower* (now generally classed with prepositions), the dependent noun probably corresponded originally to the Genitive of Comparison of Greek and the Ablative of Comparison of Latin (Gk. Gram., § 411, Lat. Gram. § 359, 2. Obs. 1) :

*e.g. uwch y nefoedd, above the heavens, lit. higher than the heavens ;
ychydig is angylion, a little lower than angels* (E. Prys).

382 3. In such expressions as rhai gwŷr, *some men* ; y fâth ddŷn, *such a man* ; rhywach genhen, *some boy* ; dim llê, *no place* ; pêth rheswm, *some reason* ; the words gwŷr, dŷn, bachgen, llê and rheswm were originally in the genitive case depending on rhai (see Accidence, § 154), rhyw, dim and pêth respectively. See Accidence, § 166.

383

4. In the following expressions the dependent noun is placed first :

daear lawr (=llawr daear), *the plain of earth.*
 boreu wawr (=gwawr boreu), *the morning dawn.*
 gwyneb pryd (=pryd gwyneb), *the form of the face.*
 angeu loes (=loes angeu), *the agony of death.*
 Seion sail (=sail Seion), *the foundation of Zion.*
 Caersalem byrth (=pyrth Caersalem), *the gates of Jerusalem.*
 Salem dir (=tir Salem), *the land of Salem.*
 Eden ardd (=gardd Eden), *the garden of Eden.*
 bwyd ddigion (=digion o fwyd), *plenty of food.*
 merched rai (=rhai merched), *some women.*
 dynion laver (=llawer o ddynion), *many men.*

(For the use of the prepositions i and o see §§ 389-404.)

A noun depending on a verb.

384

1. A noun placed after a transitive verb may be its Object :
e.g. gorchfygodd y gelyn, he conquered the enemy.

385

2. A noun placed after a verb may have an adverbial meaning, denoting time (either duration or point of time) or distance :
e.g. arhosodd ddiwrnod, he stayed a day.
cerddodd filltir, he walked a mile.
bydd yno drennydd, he will be there the day after tomorrow.
a edrych blygain bob pen awr | a welo'r wawr yn codi,
who looks at daybreak at every hour to see whether day is dawning. (E. Prys.)

386

Used predicatively with the verb *wyf, I am*, a noun may express age, measurement, or price :
 (a) age : *e.g. mae yn ugain (mlwydd) oed, he is twenty years of age.*
 (b) measurement : *e.g. mae yn ugain troedfedd o hyd, o lēd, etc., it is twenty feet in length, breadth, etc.*
 (c) price : *e.g. mae y llyfr yn bedair ceiniog a dimai, the book is four-pence half-penny.*

REMARKS.

387

In such an expression as *y mae hi yn drwm ei chlyw, she is hard of hearing*, where the adjective *trwm* agrees with *chlyw*, we have probably a fusion of two constructions :

(a) *y mae yn drwm ei chlyw, her hearing is hard* (lit. heavy);
 (b) *y mae hi yn drom ei chlyw, she is hard as to her hearing* ;
chlyw in (b) corresponding to the accusative of nearer definition of Greek and Latin. See Gk. Gram. § 383; Lat. Gram. § 383.

PREPOSITIONS.

388 Owing to the change which Welsh has undergone from being a language with case-endings into one in which the relations of words to each other are mainly determined by their order and arrangement, the prepositions have risen into great prominence, as words which serve to express these relations with precision. Some of these prepositions have a more general meaning than others, and are used to enable the nouns which follow them to convey the meaning expressed in inflected languages by the genitive, dative and ablative cases. The two chief prepositions of this type in Welsh are *i*, *to*, *into*; *o*, *from*, *of*.

For the verbs which take fixed prepositions see §§ 329, 332.

The preposition *i*, *to*, *into*.

389 In addition to the use of the preposition *i* in its fundamental sense of *to*, *into*, it is employed to enable a noun or pronoun to express what would, as a rule, be expressed in Greek or Latin by the **Dative Case**.

390 (1) As a fixed preposition after certain verbs, mainly those of *giving* (see § 332a).

391 (2) In the case of personal pronouns only, to enable the pronoun to convey a meaning like that of the so-called Ethical Dative, i.e. to mark a person as interested in, or sympathizing with, what is said, as distinct from the action spoken of:

e.g. wrth fyned ymlaen, iti, fe ddaeth pethau yn well, as we went on, you see, things got better.

392 (3)* To denote possession. This is the regular method of expressing possession after nouns which are indefinite in meaning :

e.g. llifri i'r bachgen yw hwn, this is a book belonging to the boy.
mae y gŵr yn gysfaill imi, the man is a friend of mine.
yn ūn pen i'r dref, at one end of the town.

393 (4)* To mark the doer of the action denoted by a verb-noun :
e.g. wedi i'r gŵr fyned, after the man had gone.

394 (5)* Occasionally after *aml*, *ambell* and *llawer* : †
e.g. aml i ddŷn, many a man; llawer i greadur, many a creature.

395 (6) Before the verb-noun, to denote destination or purpose :
e.g. amser i hau, time for sowing.

aeth yno i weithio, he went there to work, i.e. for the purpose of working.

(For the limitations to the use *i* before the verb-noun in Welsh, see Cautions, §§ 330, 333).

* In (3), (4), and (5) *i* probably stands for *di*, *from*. See § 397.

† Now generally omitted after these words by good writers.

Compound prepositional expressions introduced by *i*, *to*, *into*.

396 *i erbyn*, *against* (used only with possessive adjectives) :
 e.g. rhuthrasant i'w herbyn, *they rushed against them.*
 i blith, *i fysg*, *into the midst (of)*—used only with plural nouns
 and plural possessive adjectives :
 e.g. dychwelodd i blith ei bobl, *he returned into the midst*
 of his people.
 aeth i fysg y defaid, *he went into the midst of the sheep.*
 i ganol, *into the midst (of)*—used with singular or plural :
 e.g. i ganol yr afon, *into the midst of the river.*
 i ganol y milwyr, *into the midst of the soldiers.*

NOTE.—*i blith* generally implies closer proximity than *i fysg*.

REMARKS.

397 1. The preposition *i* stands for an older *di*, which, at one period in the history of the language, meant both *to* and *from*. *Di* meaning *to* is frequently found in the Book of Llandaf: e.g. dir pant *to the valley*. In the sense of *from*, *di* still survives in the double preposition *oddi* (=o+ddi), combined with *ar*, *on*, as in *oddiar* (o+ddi+ar), *from on*; or with *tan*, *under*, in *odditan* (=o+ddi+tan), *from under*; or with *wrth*, *by*, *near*, in *oddiwrth* (=o+ddi+wrth), *from near*. In Mediæval Welsh, through the loss of initial *d*, *di*, *from*, had become *y* (=i), identical in form with the preposition *y* (=i), *to*, and still survived in the sense of *from* in such expressions as *y gan*, *from association with*; *y dan*, *from under*; *y ar*, *from on*. For the use of *i* in *llawer i ddyn*, etc., compare the partitive use of the French *de*. See Fr. Gram. P.G.S. § 397, 398.

2. In Mediæval Welsh the preposition *i*, *to*, *into*, was sometimes used where the preposition *at*, *to*, *towards*, would now be employed :

e.g. a pheri yr kigyd . . . dyuot idi a tharaw bonclust arnei
 beunyd, and ordered the butcher . . . to go to her and strike
 her a blow on the ear daily. (Mabinogi of Branwen, Rhŷs and
 Evans, p. 34, l. 9. 10).

Also, not infrequently, in the sense of *yn*, *in*.

The Preposition *o*, *from*; with pronominal suffixes *ohn-*.

398 In addition to its regular meaning *from*, *from within*, the preposition *o* is mainly employed to enable a noun or pronoun to express what would, as a rule, be expressed in Greek or Latin by the **Genitive Case**:

(1) To introduce a noun of closer definition :
 e.g. gŵr o sâer, *a carpenter*: lit. *a man (consisting) of a*
 carpenter.

gŵr o athrylith *a man of genius.*

Sais o genedl, *an Englishman by race.*

clôff o'i ddeudroed, *lame in both feet.*

399 (2) Conversely, to introduce the more general of the two nouns thus brought together :
e.g. cawr o ddŷn, a giant of a man.
truau o ddŷn, a wretch of a man.
cwylydd o lê̄h, a shameful thing : lit. a shame of a thing.
Cf. Gk. μέγα χρῆμα συός, a monster of a boar.

400 (3) To express a meaning corresponding to the Partitive Genitive of Greek or Latin :
(a) After interrogative pronouns and superlative adjectives :
e.g. pwy ohonoch? who of you?
y talaf o'r bechgyn, the tallest of the boys.
(b) After the following words denoting quantity :

cymaint, <i>as much</i>	llawer,* <i>much, many</i>
cynnifer, <i>as many</i>	lliaws, <i>a number</i>
chwaneg (ychwaneg), <i>more</i>	mwy, <i>more</i>
digon, <i>sufficient</i>	nemawr, <i>but little</i>
dim, <i>something</i>	pa faint, <i>how much</i>
gormod, <i>too much</i>	peth, <i>some</i>
hyn, <i>this much</i>	rhagor, <i>more</i>
hynny, <i>that much</i>	ychydig, <i>a little</i>

Similarly after numerals ; *e.g. ugain o ddynion, twenty men.*

401 (4) After certain verbs (see § 332b) and the following adjectives :

amddifad (o) <i>destitute (of)</i>	llawn (o) <i>full (of)</i>
annhebyg (o) <i>unlikely (to)</i>	prin (o) <i>short (of)</i>
balch (o) <i>proud (of)</i>	rhwym (o) <i>bound to</i>
cyfrannog (o) <i>sharing (in)</i>	sicr (o) <i>sure (to)</i>
euog (o) <i>guilty (of)</i>	tebyg (o) <i>likely (to)</i>
hoff (o) <i>fond (of)</i>	teilwng (o) <i>worthy (of)</i>

402 (5) With an adjective, after one of the adjectives hynod, rhyfeddol, *wonderful*; nodedig, *remarkable*; dychrynllyd, *terrible* :
e.g. ty hynod o gysurus, a remarkably comfortable house.
yr oedd yn ddychrynllyd o ðer, it was terribly cold.

403 (6) In such expressions as o fachgen, *for a boy*, etc., used to qualify statements of praise :
e.g. siaradai Saesneg yn dda iawn o Gymro, he spoke English very well for a Welshman.
o fachgen yr oedd ei waith yn rhagorol, for a boy his work was excellent.

* Also in Elis Wyn, *y Bardd Cwsg*, before singular nouns after myrdd and aneirif in the sense of *an indefinite amount*. This use is a survival from Mediæval Welsh.

Compound prepositional expressions introduced by o, from.**404**

oddiallan i, *outside* : e.g. oddiallan i'r ty, *outside the house*.
 oddiar (=o + ddi + ar), *from off* : e.g. oddiar y llawr, *from off the floor*.

o dan, odditan (=o + ddi + tan), *beneath, under* : e.g. o dan ugain, *under twenty*; odditan y ddaer, *beneath the earth*.

oddiwrth (=o + ddi + wrth), *from, from near*, opposed to at, towards : e.g. ewch oddiwrth y cefyl, *go away from the horse*: derbyniodd lythyr oddiwrth y brenin, *he received a letter from the king*.

o achos
 o blegid } *on account (of)* : e.g. o achos y gwrēs, *on account of the heat* ; oblegid y drafferth, *on account of the trouble* ; oherwydd yr hīn, *on account of the weather*.

o blaid, *in favour of* : e.g. o blaid y llywodraeth, *in favour of the Government*.

o fewn, oddifewn i, *within* : e.g. o fewn y cylch, *within the circle* ; o fewn ychydig, *within a little* ; oddifewn i'r ty, *within the house*.

o fesur, *by* (used distributively) : e.g. o fesur y dwsin, *by the dozen*.

o flāen, *before* (mostly of place) : e.g. o flāen yr orsedd, *before the throne* ; o flaen yr amser, *before the time*.

o gylch
 o amgylch } *around, about* : Of place : e.g. o gylch y llē, *around the place* ; o aingylch y ddinas, *around the city* ; oddeutu'r drws, *about the door* ; o gwmpas y ty, *around the house*.
 Of time : (oddeutu, o gylch, and o gwmpas only) : e.g. bu yno oddeutu wythnos, *he was there about a week* ; o gwmpas dwyawr, *about two hours* ; o gylch tridiau, *about three days*.

o ɔl, *behind*, used only with possessive adjectives : e.g. o'm hōl, *behind me*.

o ran, *for the matter (of)*, *as for* : e.g. o ran hynny, *for the matter of that*.

Other Prepositions.

405 ag (a), with, mostly used to express the instrument: *e.g. torri a chyllell, to cut with a knife.*

Other meanings: *aeth ymaith a'r fwyall, he went away with the axe*; *mae wedi darfod a mi, he has done with me*; *crefodd arnaf a dagrau, he begged of me with tears.*

406 am, around, for, with pronominal suffixes **amdan-**:

Of place: *am ei arddwrn, around his wrist*; *am y pared, on the other side of the wall.*

Of time: *am yn hir, for a long time*; *am oriau, for hours*; *am dros flyyddyn, for over a year.*

Other meanings: *ni soniodd air am hynny, he did not say a word about that*; *am y trō, for the time*; *am y cyntaf, for the first*; *am reswm neillduol, for a certain reason*; *am ei fywyd, for his life*; *garw am arian, eager for money*; *am geiniog, for a penny*; *anfon am ddwfr, to send for water*; *nid awn yno am lawer, I should not go there for anything*; *am y testyn, mae yn ddigon hawdd, as for the subject, it is easy enough.*

amdan (=am + dan), *about*, is mainly used with nouns in the expressions *gwisgo amdan, to dress*; *tynu amdan, to undress.*

am ben, upon, at: *e.g. chwerthin am ben, to laugh at.*

407 ar, on, with pronominal suffixes **arn-:**

Of place: *ar y ffordd, on the road*; *ar farch, on horse-back*; *ar dir a mōr, on land and sea.*

Of time: *ar y foment, at the moment*; *ar unwaith, at once*; *ar ddwywaith, in two attempts.*

Other meanings: *ar frys, quickly*; *ar yr ammod, on condition*; *ar y tir, on the ground (that)*; *ar sail y dystiolaeth, on the basis of the evidence*; *ar ei oreu, with all his might*; *ar gyfartaledd, on an average*; *ar lōg, at interest*; *ar werth, on sale*; *ar osod, to let*; *ar neges, on an errand*; *ar gynghor, by advice*; *ar gam, wrongly*; *ar yr iawn, in the right*; *ar dechreu, at the beginning*; *ar ddiweddf, ar dersyn, at the end (of)*; *ar gyfyng gynghor, in perplexity*; *ar y plwyf, on the parish*; *mae arno arian, he owes money*. Occasionally after *māth, kind*: *e.g. math ar liw, a kind of colour.*

407b

In certain compound prepositional expressions :—

ar ben, upon : Of place : ar ben y ty, *on top of the house.*

Of time : ar ben pōb awr, *at the end of every hour.*

Other meanings : ac ar ben y cwbl, dechreuodd wlawio, *and, on top of it all, it began to rain*; mae ar ben ei ddigon, *he has ample means*, lit. *he is at the end of his sufficiency.*

ar draws, across : Of place : ar draws y fford, *across the road*; ar draws y lle, *all over the place.*

Other meanings : rhedodd y cerhyd ar ei draws, *the car ran over him*; peidiwch a siarad ar draws y dyn, *do not interrupt the man.*

ar gyfer, opposite : Of place : ar gyfer y ty, *opposite the house.*

Of time : ar gyfer yr adeg, *for, (=to meet) the occasion*; ar gyfer y gauaf, *for the winter.*

ar gyfyl, near : mainly used in negative sentences : Of place : ni ddaeth ar gyfyl y lle, *he did not come near the place.*

ar hyd, over : Of place : ar hyd y ddinas, *over the city.*

Of time : ar hyd y nōs, *all night long.*

ar ôl, after : Of place : aeth ar ôl ei feistr, *he went after his master.*

Of time : ar ôl yr amser, *after the time.*

Other meanings : eich gardd chwi yw y fwyaf ar ôl un John, *your garden is the largest after John's.*

ar warthaf, down upon : e.g. ar warthaf y gelyn, *upon the enemy.*

at, to, towards (opposed to oddiwrth, from by) :

408 Of place : âs at y ty, *I shall go to the house*; y nesaf at yr heol, *the next to the street.*

Of time : at y gauaf, *towards winter*; at y nōs, *towards night*; at yr adeg, *to the right time.*

Other meanings ; aeth at ei waith, *he went to his work*; mae at ei ddewis, at ei ryddid, *he is free to choose*; at eich gwasanaeth, *at your service*; chwaeth at, *taste for*; at ein chwaeth, *to our taste*; at bwy yr ydych yn cyfeirio ? *to whom do you refer?* anfonaf lythyr atoch, *I shall send you a letter*; at v' anwyd, *for a cold*; cymeraf hynny at fy ystyriaeth, *I shall take that into consideration.*

409 **cyn**, *before* :—Of time: *cyn dydd*, *before daybreak*; *cyn cinio, before dinner*.

410 **dan (tan)**, *under, until* :

Of place: *dan y tō, under the roof*; *dan y ddaear, under the earth*.

Of time: *dan y nōs, until night*; *dan yfory, until tomorrow*.

Other meanings: *dan gerydd, under a rebuke*; *dan warth, in disgrace*; *dan glefyd, in sickness*; *mae dan anwyd, he is suffering from a cold*, lit. *he is under a cold*; *dan orfodaeth, under compulsion*; *dan amod, on condition*; *dan rwymedigaeth, under an obligation*; *dan esgus, with the excuse*.

(For *dan* in *amdan*, *o dan* and *odditan* see §§ 406, 404).

411 **dros (tros)**, *over* :

Of place: *gwaeddodd dros y llē, he shouted all over the place*; *dros y ffordd, over the way*.

Of time: *dros y diwrnod, for the day*; *dros y trō, for once*.

Other meanings: *dros fesur, beyond measure*; *dros gant, over a hundred*; *ymladdant dros eu gwylād, dros ryddid, they fight for their country, for freedom*.

drwy (trwy), *through* :

412 Of place: *drwy Ffrainc, through France*; *drwy y tŷ, through the house*.

Of time: *drwy'r flwyddyn, throughout the year*.

413 **efo, with**, sometimes used for *gyda*. See *gyda*. This preposition, regularly used in the spoken Welsh of N. Wales to express *with*, was not originally a preposition but a personal pronoun S. 3, and has developed into a preposition through a mistake. Its original use was in such expressions as *éfo a mi, he and I*, or *he with me*, which became contracted into *éfo mi*, and *éfo* (also pronounced *hefo*) was taken to mean *with*, and used accordingly.

414 **er, since** :—Of time: *er y boreu, since the morning*; *er yn blentyn, since childhood*.

ers (=er ys), since* :—Of time: *er ys oriau, for hours*; *er ys talm, since long ago*.

415 **er, in spite (of)** :—Adversative: *er hynny, in spite of that*; *er ei gystudd, in spite of his illness*.

**ers, er ys*, is employed where *since* implies continuance: *ys* is probably the old form S. 3. Pres. Indic. of *wyl*, meaning *it is* (Irish 'is'): hence *er ys oriau* meant originally *since it is hours*, i.e. *since hours have elapsed*.

er gwaethaf, lit. in spite of the worst: er gwaethaf y tywydd, in spite of the weather.

416 *er, for the sake of:* *er sicrwydd, for the sake of certainty;*
er mantais, for the sake of an advantage.

er mwyn, for the sake (of): er mwyn tawelwch, for the sake of peace.

417 *er, for, to* (implying result): *bu y pēth er clōd, er cysur iddo, the thing was to his credit, to his comfort; er ei syndod, to his surprise.*

418 *erbyn, by*—*Of time: erbyn trī o'r glōch, by three o'clock.*

419 *gan, with, by:*

Of place * (rare in Modern Literary Welsh): *fel miaren gan lawr, like a briar along the ground* (Elis Wyn); *a'u trwynau gan lawr, with their noses on the ground* (Elis Wyn).

Of time (obsolete): *gan wawr, with the dawn* (Gododin)
 To denote the agent, in passive constructions: *gwelwyd ef gan fachgen, he was seen by a boy.*

With the meaning *from*, where *gan* stands for the older *y gan, from association with*:—e.g. *cafodd gan y dyn fyned, he got the man to go*, lit. *he got from the man a going*; *dysgodd gan ei athraw, he learnt from his master*; *cafodd lyfr gan ei dād, he got a book from his father.*

PHRASES: *gan mwyaf, for the most part; gan hynny, therefore; gan fyned, going,* (see §§ 547, 556), *dā gennyl glywed, I am glad to hear.* *gan* is largely employed in the expression *mae gan*, lit. *there is with*, denoting possession: e.g. *mae gan y dyn arian, the man has money.*

NOTE.—The use of *gan* by some writers in such expressions as *yr apostol gan Bedr, the apostle Peter*, is by no means elegant and should be avoided.

420 *ger, close by:*

Of place: *ger y llif, near the flood; ger y tān, near the fire.*
ger llaw, close by, lit. near the hand (of):

Of place: *ger llaw y drws, near the door.*

ger bron, before, lit. before the breast (of):

Of place: *ger bron y brenin, before the king.*

421 *gerfydd, by, in such expressions as dal gerfydd ei draed, to hold by his feet.*

* In the Dimetian dialect of S. Wales this use of *gan* is not uncommon.

422 gydag (gyda), with (in N. Wales, the corresponding prep. *efo* is generally employed):

Of place: *gyda glan yr afon*, *along the bank of the river.*

Of time: *gyda'r wawr*, *with the dawn*; *gyda'r nōs*, *at nightfall.*

Other meanings: *aeth gydag ēf*, *he went with* (i.e. *accompanied by*) *him*; *gyda'ch cennad*, *by your leave*; *gyda llāw*, *by the way*; *gyda hynny*, *in addition to that*; *gyda brys*, *with speed*; *gyda'r cyntaf*, *with the first*; *gyda blōedd*, *with a shout*; *gyda gwēn*, *with a smile*; *gyda bendith*, *with a blessing*; *gyda phōb parch*, *with all respect*; *gyda thrafferth*, *with difficulty.*

423 gogyfer ag (a), opposite to: Of place: *gogyfer a'r drws*, *opposite the door.*

gyferbyn ag (a), opposite to: Of place: *gyferbyn a'r llys*, *opposite the court.*

gyfeiryd ag (a), opposite to (rare): Of place: *gyfeiryd a hyn*, *yr oedd seler fawr*, *opposite to this there was a large cellar.*
Elis Wyn, Bardd Cwsg.

424 heb, without (Med. Welsh, *past*):—*heb lyfr*, *without a book*; *heb achos*, *without a cause.*

heb law, besides:—*heb law hynny*, *besides that*; *heb law fi,* besides myself.*

heb waethaf (i), in spite of (rare): *heb waethaf Holland*, *in spite of Holland.* Elis Wyn.

425 heibio (i), past:—*heibio'r tŷ*, *past the house*; *heibio i mi*, *past me*

426 hyd, along, until:

Of place: *daeth adref hyd y ffordd*, *he came home along the road.* In this sense *ar hyd* (see § 407*) is mostly used.

Of time: *hyd drannoeth*, *until the following day*; *hyd angeu*, *till death.*

hyd at, as far as: *hyd at y tŷ*, *as far as the house*; *hyd at y diwedd*, *as far as the end.*

hyd i, as far as, implying 'entrance into': *hyd i'r ddinas*, *as far as the city.*

* Note that *heb law* does not require the preposition *i, to*, after it before pronouns.

427 is, below, beneath :

Of place: is y nesoedd, *beneath the heavens*; is y don, *beneath the wave*.

Is law, beneath : Of place : is law y ty, *below the house*.

Other meanings : mae y gwās is law ei feistr, *the servant is below his master*; is law sylw, *beneath one's notice*.

428 mewn, in :

Of place : mewn ystafell, *in a room*; mewn cerbyd, *in a car*.

Of time : mewn awr, *in an hour*; mewn blwyddyn, *in a year*.

Other meanings : mewn ofn, *in fear*; mewn perygl, *in danger*; mewn angen, *in need*. See §§ 437, 438.

429 rhag, from, implying the avoidance of some danger or discomfort:

e.g. cadw rhag y tān, *to keep from the fire*; achub rhag angeu, *to save from death*.

PHRASE : rhag llaw, *forthwith*; rhag ofn, *from fear*.

430 rhwng, between :

Of place : rhwng Rhyl a Bangor, *between Rhyl and Bangor*.

Of time : rhwng nōs a boreu, *between night and morning*.

Other meanings : rhanasant yr arian rhygddydant, *they divided the money between them*; rhngom, ni a wnawn yn rhagorol, *between us, we shall do excellently*; rhygddydant hwy a'r pēth, *between them and the matter*.

431 tuag (tua), about, towards. This preposition is a compound of tū, side, and ag, with :

Of place : tua'r ty, *about the house*; tua'r dref, *towards the town*.

Of time : tua naw o'r glöch, *about nine o'clock*; tua thri, *about three*.

Other meanings : tua chant, *about a hundred*; tua phum ceiniog, *about fivepence*; tua milldir, *about a mile*.

tuagat, *toward, towards*: daeth tuagatom, *he came towards us*; rhoisant rywbeth tuagat y treuliau, *they gave something towards the expenses*.

432 uwch, above : uwch y don, *above the wave*; uwch y byd, *above the world*.

goruwch, *above*, is more commonly used to express these meanings than the simple uwch.

uwch ben, *above* : uwch ben y ty, *above the house*.

uwch law, *above* : uwch aw y cyfan, *above all*.

433 wedi, after :

Of time : wedi nōs, *after nightfall*; wedi 'r frwydr, *after the battle*.

Of succession : y talaf wedi John, *the tallest after John*.

434 wrth, by, to :

Of place : safai wrth y ty, *he stood by the house*.

After verbs of 'binding' : cadwyno wrth y mûr, *to chain to the wall*.

Similarly—rhwym wrth y mûr, *bound to the wall*.

After verbs of speaking : llefaru wrth y dorf, *to speak to the multitude*.

Other meanings : cerdded wrth ei bwysau, *to walk at his leisure*; rhodio wrth ei ffon, *to walk by the help of his stick*; gweithio wrth reol, *to work by rule*; rhoddi wrth fesur, *to give by measure*; gwerthu wrth y pwys, *to sell by the pound*; wrth raid, *if need be*; wrth ei swydd, *in virtue of his office*; wrthyf fi a'm bâth, *compared with me and my sort*.

435 yn, in :

Of place : yn y wlad, *in the country*; yng nghysgod craig, *in the shelter of a rock*; ym mhôb man, *in every place*; ym mhâ lê, *in what place*; yn ei holl ardal, *in his whole district*.

Of time : yn y flwyddyn, *in the year*; ym mis Chwefror, *in February*.

Other meanings : yn angeu, *in death*; yn Gymraeg, *in Welsh*; ym mhawb, *in every one*.

yn is the first element of the following compound prepositional expressions :

436 yn erbyn, against : yn erbyn y gelyn, *against the enemy*.

yng ngwydd, *in the presence (of)* : yng ngwydd tystion, *in the presence of witnesses*.

yng nghylch, *about* : yng nghylch ugain, *about twenty*; yng nghylch tridau, *about three days*.

ym mhen, *at the end (of)* : ym mhen pythefnos, *at the end of a fortnight*; ym mhen y ffordd, *at the end of the road*.

i.e. *this end*, hence this expression generally means *at the beginning of the road*.

yng nghanol } *in the midst of, among* : yng nghanol yr afon, *in the*
ym mhllith } *midst of the river*; ym mhllith y tlodion, *among*

ym mysg } *the poor*; ym mysg y Saeson, *among the English*.

ym mhllith and ym mysg are used only with plural nouns or
plural possessive adjectives.

yn ôl, *after* (rare in Modern Welsh) :—yn ôl hynny, *after that*.

Distinctions between *yn* and *mewn*.

437 *yn*, like Fr. *dans*, is generally employed before words defined by means of the definite article or otherwise : *mewn*, like Fr. *en*, is generally employed before words not so defined :

e.g. yn y ty, in the house ; mewn ty, in a house.

438 Proper names of places, and expressions such as *angeu*, *death*, *tragwyddoldeb*, *eternity*, as well as *pōb*, *every*, *pawb*, *every one*, *yr hwn*, *y nēb*, *y sawl*, *who, which* (relative), *pwy*, *who?*, *pā*, *what?*, *höll*, *whole*, and all pronominal suffixes take *yn* :

e.g. ynddynt, in them ; yn yr holl wläd, in the whole country.

439 NOTE.—In the expressions *yn tān*, *in* (or *into*) *the fire*, *yn ty*, *in the house*, the article is omitted. Note also the initial mutation in the expression *yn Gymraeg* (not *yng Nghymraeg*), *in Welsh*.

Distinctions between prepositions meaning *from*.

440 *o*, *from*, means *from within* : *e.g. o'r ty, from* (i.e. *from within*) *the house*, as opposed to *i*, *into*.

441 *oddiwrth*, *from near*, means *from a position of close proximity to* : *e.g. oddiwrth y ty, from* (i.e. *from the outside of*) *the house*, as opposed to *at*, *towards*. Verbs of 'separating' mostly take *oddiwrth*.

442 *rhag*, *from before*, implies the avoidance of some danger or discomfort : *e.g. cadw rhag y gwrës, to keep from the heat.*

443 *gan*, *from association with*, after verbs of 'receiving' etc. implies immediate and direct transmission : *e.g. cäf lyfr gan fy athraw, I shall get a book from my teacher.*

444 *oddiwrth*, *from near*, after verbs of 'receiving' etc. generally calls attention to the transmission of the object in question through intermediaries : *e.g. cäf lyfr oddiwrth fy athraw, I shall get a book from my teacher* (i.e. transmitted through the agency of some other person).

REMARKS.

The following old prepositional forms deserve notice :

445 (1) *behet*, *bet*, *up to*, found in the Book of Llandaff, and even in William Lleyn in the mutated form *fed*.

446 (2) *cant*, *with*, of which *gan* (for *gant*) is the mutated form. *can* still survives as a prefix in *canfu*, *he beheld*, and *canmolaf*, *I praise*. The existence of this form explains the initial mutation in such expressions as a *chanddo*, *and with him*. *Cant* is probably cognate with Gk. *kard*.

447 (3) *cýd*, *with*, of which *gyd* in *gyda* is the mutated form. This preposition in the forms *cýf-*, *cy-*, *cýd-*, *cys-* is a common prefix, having the force of the Gk. *σύν*, *with*, Lat. *cum*, *con*, *with*.

448 (4) *go* (for *guo*-, *under*, = Gaulish *vo*-, Irish *fo*, Gk. *ὑπό* *), is now used as a prefix and as an adverb, to express *rather* : *e.g. go-drwm, rather heavy* ; *go gynes, rather warm*. It is also found as a prefix in many nouns and verbs.

449 (5) gor (for *guor-*, *over*, = Gaulish *vor-*, *ver-*, Irish *for*, Gk. *ὑπέρ**), is now used as a prefix to express *exceedingly*: e.g. *gorddwsn*, *exceedingly deep*. *gor* is found as a prefix in many Welsh words.

450 (6) han, *from*, is the first element in the word *han-fod*, *essence*. In the form *hon* it is the second element in the forms *ohonos*, etc., *from me*, etc.

451 (7) py, *to* (= O. Irish *co*, *up to*) occurs in the expression *o.ben bwy gilydd*, for *o ben by i gilydd*, *from one end to the other*, lit. *from one end to its fellow*.

452 (8) tra, *over*, occurs in the expression *ben dra-mwnwgl*, *head over heels*; lit. *head over neck*. *tra* is now used as a prefix and as an adverb meaning *exceedingly*.

SUPPLEMENT TO PREPOSITIONS.

Expressions of Place.

453 yr oeddwn yn Llundain, *I was in London.*
 euthum " y ty " " the house.
 euthum o Lundain, *I went from London.*
 " o'r ty " " the house.
 " oddiwrth y ty " " to London.
 " i Lundain, " " into the house.
 " i'r ty " " towards the house.
 " at y ty " " towards the house.

RULE:—"Place where," "place whence," and "place whither" are expressed as in English by using prepositions.

454 NOTE:—*gartref*, *home* (mutated form of *cartref* †) is used without a preposition.

Expressions of Space.

455 cerddodd bymtheng milldir, *he walked fifteen miles.*
 mae Bangor driugain milldir o Gaerlleon, *Bangor is sixty miles from Chester.*

RULE:—Distance is expressed by a noun without a preposition with verbs of motion and of rest.

456 NOTE.—"How long," "how high," "how broad" are expressed by using the nouns *hyd*, *length*, *uchder*, *height*, *lléd*, *breadth*, respectively, preceded by the preposition *o*, *from*, *of*:
e.g. mae y ffordd yn ddeng milldir o hyd, *the road is ten miles long.*

* Original p of Indo-European has disappeared in the Celtic languages.

† *cartref*, *home* is probably from *cár*, *relative* and *trēf*, *settlement*, *homestead*, and would thus mean originally the common settlement of relatives under the Old Welsh System of land tenure.

Expressions of Time.

TIME WHEN.

457

- a) yn Rhagfyr y cychwynodd, *it was in December that he started.*
- (b) fe'm gânwyd ar y pummed o Awst yn y flwyddyn 18—, *I was born on the 5th of August in the year 18—.*
- (c) bydd y cyfarfod yn dechreu am saith o'r glöch, *the meeting will begin at seven o'clock.*
- (d) bu yma boreu heddyw, *he was here this morning.*
daw adref y flwyddyn nesaf, *he will come home next year.*
aeth yno y Nadolig, *he went there at Christmas.*

RULE :—"Time when" is expressed by using the preposition *yn, in*, to mark the year or the month ; *ar, on*, to mark the day ; *am, for*, to mark the hour. In other cases the noun is employed either without a preposition or with the preposition *yn, in*.

TIME HOW LONG.

458

- arhosodd yn Llundain ddyddiau lawer (or am ddyddiau lawer), *he stayed in London many days.*
- bu yno bum wythnos (or am bum wythnos), *she was there for five weeks.*

RULE :—"Time how long" is expressed either by using a noun preceded by the preposition *am, for*, or without a preposition.

459

NOTE :—"How old" is expressed by a Predicate-noun followed immediately by the noun *oed, age* (possibly with the omission of *o, from, of*, before *oed*) :

e.g. mae y plentyn yn bum mlwydd oed, *the child is five years of age.* (Note that *blwydd* is the form employed here).

TIME WITHIN WHICH.

ychydig ddyddiau cyn y frwydr, *a few days before the battle.*
rhyw dridiau wedi (or ar ôl) y Pâsg, *some three years after Easter.*

ddeng mlynedd (or ym mhen deng mlynedd) wedi hynny,
ten years after.

ychydig yn gynt, *a little sooner.*

grynn amser ar ol hynny, *a considerable time after that.*

460

RULE :—"Time how long before or after" is generally expressed by means of a noun without a preposition.
(For a list of adverbs of time see § 598.)

MEANINGS OF THE VOICES.

461 Owing to the peculiar history of the Passive Voice in Welsh (see Accidence, § 178), it is not always easy to say, in sentences with nominal order, whether or not the verb has completely passed over into the Passive Voice; in other words, whether or not the sense of the original construction still survives in our grammatical consciousness. In sentences of inverted order, however, if the Subject precedes the verb, the verb then seems to be viewed as distinctly passive:

e.g. *gwelwyd dyn, a man was seen* (originally, *there was seeing as to a man*).

dyn a welwyd, 'a man was seen.'

462 The Active voice often has an intransitive meaning, even in the case of verbs which are capable of taking an Object:

e.g. *cysodaf, I rise*, as well as *I raise*.

dysgaf, I learn, " " I teach.

The Substitute for a Middle Voice.

463 In the case of many verbs a reflexive form, equivalent in meaning to the 'Middle Voice' of Greek, can be made by prefixing the preposition *ym** (another form of *am, around*):

e.g. *golchaf, I wash*; *ym-olchaf, I wash myself*.

464 Sometimes, verbs of this formation are not used in a direct reflexive sense, but, by means of the prefix in question, suggest a relation of the action to its agent, as involving his interest, etc.:

e.g. *gwelaf, I see*; *ymwelaf, I visit* (= *I see for myself*).

465 In the case of some verbs, *ym* appears to have a reciprocal force:

e.g. *ymladdwn, we fight* (lit. *we strike † one another*).

[Cf. French *se battre, to fight.*]

*pan él lladro i ymglyhu, y caiff cywiriaid eu da, when
thieves proceed to accuse one another, honest men come by
their own.* Welsh Proverb.

466 NOTE:—*ym* and *am* (Irish *imm*), are cognate with Latin *ambi-*, and Greek *ἀμφί*, *around* [for original *ambhi-*].

* The corresponding Irish preposition *imm* is also similarly used.

† *lladdaf, now = I kill*, meant originally *I strike*.

MEANINGS OF THE TENSES.

467 Some of the Welsh tense-forms have pairs of meanings as follows :

dysgaf, *I learn* (PRESENT), and *I shall learn* (FUTURE) ;
 dysgwn, *I was learning* (PAST IMPERFECT), and *I should learn* (SECONDARY FUTURE) ;
 dysgaswn, *I had learnt* (PLUPERFECT), and *I should have learnt* (SECONDARY FUT. PERF.) ;
 dysgais, *I learnt* (AORIST), and *I have learnt* (PERFECT).

468 From these forms it will be seen that the peculiarity whereby the Present tense-form has both a present and a future meaning is not confined to this tense-form alone, but shows itself also in the case of the tense-forms of the Past Imperfect and the Pluperfect.

469 The Past Imperfect, when used as a Secondary Future, corresponds in meaning to the Secondary Future of French (the so-called 'Conditionnel Présent'), while the Pluperfect, when used as a Secondary Future Perfect, corresponds to the Secondary Future Perfect of French (the so-called 'Conditionnel Passé'). Welsh differs from French in having, in nearly all verbs, only one form for the Present and the Future; only one form for the Past Imperfect and the Secondary Future; and only one for the Pluperfect and the Secondary Future Perfect.

470 In the case of *wyf*, *I am*, the pairs of tense-forms are as follows :
 byddaf, *I am wont to be* (PRES. HABITUAL), and *I shall be* (FUT.) ;
 byddwn, *I was wont to be* (PAST IMPERF. HABIT.), and *I should be* (SEC. FUT.) ;
 buaswn, *I had been* (PLUPERFECT), and *I should have been* (SEC. FUT. PERF.) ;
 büm, *I was* (AORIST), and *I have been* (PERFECT).

471 N.B.—Note that the tense-forms which have these pairs of meanings are all derived from the root *bheu* [Lat. *fu-i*, *I have been*; Gk. *φῦ-ναι*, *to grow*].

Tenses of the Indicative.

The Present.

472 The Present (Simple Form) has two chief meanings :—
 (A) as a true Present ;
 (B) as a Future :
 e.g. *gwelaf, I see or I shall see.*

473 (A) As a true Present, the simple form of this tense has two chief uses :
 (1) In the case of verbs denoting a state, to mark the state as *now existing* :
 e.g. *wýf, I am* ; *gallaf, I can, I am able.*
474 So with verbs which denote states of mind rather than actions :
 e.g. *gwelaf, I see* ; *ystyriaf, I consider* ; *teimlaf, I feel.*

475 The corresponding meaning of verbs which denote an action is expressed by the compound form of the Present, which marks the action as *now going on* :
 e.g. *yr wýf yn ysgrifenu, I am writing (now)*, lit. *I am in writing, I am a-writing.*
 y mae yn rhedeg, he is running (now).
 yr wyt yn myned, thou art going, thou art a-going.

476 (2) In the case of verbs denoting an action and those denoting a state, to mark the action or the state, as *recurring habitually* in the present :
 e.g. *ysgrifena'r awdwr hwn bôb amser yn ddâ, this author always writes well.*
 teimlant ambell waith yn boeth, they sometimes feel hot.
477 Very frequently this habitual meaning, whether of verbs denoting an action or a state, is expressed by using the compound form with *byddaf, I am habitually* :
 e.g. *byddaf yn myned, I am in the habit of going*, lit. *I am habitually in going (a-going).*
 byddaf yn teimlo, I am in the habit of feeling.

478 As a true Present, the simple form of this tense may also denote what is true at all times (including the present) :
 e.g. *y plentyn yw tâd y dyn, the child is father to the man.*
 bîd lawen iach, the healthy man is joyous.* (Welsh Proverb.)
 dihunid a brydero, he that is anxious is sleepless. "

479 In vivid narration the Present may be used of past events instead of the Aorist : in this use the Present is called Historical :
 e.g. *yna gwelir ef yn rhedeg, then he is seen running.*

* A Pres. Indic. 3rd S. ending in -id, is sometimes found with this meaning, especially in old proverbs.

480 (B) As a Future, the Present tense-form is employed like the Future of Greek and Latin :

(1) To mark an action as about to occur, or a state as about to exist, hereafter :

e.g. ysgrifenaſ, *I shall write*; byddaf yn ddedwydd, *I shall be happy*.

481 In the case of verbs of action the Future meaning, especially in Principal Clauses, is often expressed by means of gwnaſ, *I shall make*, followed by a verb-noun; e.g. gwnaſ fyned, *I shall go*, lit. *I shall make a going*; similarly in the case of verbs of *perceiving* and *thinking*, the Future is generally expressed by cāf, *I shall obtain*, followed by a verb-noun: e.g. cāf weled, *I shall see*; cāf wybod, *I shall know*.

I shall be writing, etc. is expressed by byddaf yn ysgrifenu, etc.

482 NOTE.—The use of gwnaſ to express the Future meaning is very common in sentences of inverted order, when the verb-noun precedes the verb which governs it: e.g. myned a wnāf, *I shall go*.

483 (2) To imply command or promise (in the 2nd or 3rd person, where English has *shall*, not *will*) :

e.g. cei fyned, *you shall go*.
ni chei fyned, *you shall not go*.

Note on the Present Indic. of *ŵyf*, 3rd pers. sing. (pers.)

484 The five forms mae, yw, ydyw, oes and sýdd which correspond to the English *is* are distinguished in use as follows:

1. In the sentence of normal order (see §§ 303, 304):—
mae is used in affirmative clauses:

e.g. mae John yn y tŷ, *John is in the house*.

485 yw (ydyw) is used in negative clauses when the Subject is definite:
oes

e.g. nid yw y dŷn yn y tŷ, *the man is not in the house*.
nid oes ddŷn yn y tŷ, *there is no man in the house*.

486 Similarly in interrogative sentences introduced by a, and also after os, if, in the subordinate clauses of conditional sentences:

e.g. a yw y dyn gartref? *is the man at home?*
a oes rhywun gartref? *is someone at home?*
os yw y dyn gartref, *if the man is at home.*
os oes rhywun gartref, *if someone is at home.*

The difference between yw and ydyw is mainly one of euphony, but ydyw is used in preference to yw in answers.

488 2. In the sentence of inverted order (see § 305):—

sýdd is used when the Subject precedes the verb in *affirmative* sentences, *affirmative* relative clauses and *affirmative* interrogative sentences and clauses introduced by pŵy? *who?*; pâ? *what?*; pa bêth? (or bêth?) *what thing?*

e.g. John sydd yn canu, *it is John that is singing*.
yr hwn sydd yn canu, *he who is singing*.
pŵy sydd yn canu? *who is singing?*

(The reasons for the use of sýdd in these cases are given in the Appendix.)

489 **yw** (*ydyw*) is employed :—
 (a) wherever the verb of the sentence or clause is negated :
e.g. pwy n̄id yw yn gorfoledu? who does not rejoice?
 (b) whenever the Predicate-noun, Predicate-adjective or Predicate-pronoun is placed first :
e.g. dŷn yw, he is a man; dâ yw, he is good; myf yw, it is I.
 Similarly in questions like—*pwy yw y dyn?* *who is the man?* and relative clauses like—*yr hwn yw y dyn* (where *y dyn* is definite), *pwy* and *yr hwn* are treated as Predicate-pronouns.

490 **mae** is employed where the verb-noun of a compound tense is placed first.
 In these cases *yn* is generally omitted :
e.g. myned y mae, he is going, for mae yn myned.
 OBS. The plural form corresponding to *mae* is *maent*; the plural forms corresponding to *yw* (*ydyw*) are *ynt* (*ydynt*).

The Past Imperfect.

491 The Past Imperfect (Simple Form) has two chief meanings :
 (A) as a true Present of the past ;
 (B) as a Secondary Future (Future of the past) :
e.g. gwelwn, I was seeing, or I should see.

492 Both of these meanings are meanings of the Present transferred to past time.

493 As a true present of the past the Past Imperfect is employed, like the Past Imperfect of Greek and Latin—
 (1) To mark an action as *going on in the past* or a state as *then existing* :
e.g. ysgrifenhwn, I was writing (then).
rhedhwn, I was running ..
awn, I was going ..
oeddwn, I was ..
gallwn, I was able ..
teimlwn, I felt ..

494 N.B.—The use of the simple form of the Past Imperfect is not subject to the same limitations as that of the simple form of the Present; see §§ 473–475.

495 In this sense the Past Imperfect is often used in the description of scenery and localities :
e.g. arweiniai y llwybr i'r mynydd, the path led to the mountain.

496 In the case of *wyf*, *I am*, the form *oeddwn*, *I was*, has this meaning; and it is regularly used to make a compound form of the Past Imperfect Continuous :
e.g. yr oeddwn yn rhedeg, I was running.
yr oeddwn yn teimlo, I was feeling.

497 (2) To mark an action or a state as *recurring habitually* in the past :

e.g. ysgrifенai yr awdwr hwn bob amser yn ddā, *this writer always used to write well.*

teimlent ambell waith yn bōeth, *they sometimes felt hot.*

498 Very frequently this habitual meaning is expressed by using the compound form with *byddwn*, *I was habitually*:

e.g. byddwn yn myned, *I used to go.*

byddwn yn teimlo, *I used to feel.*

499 (3) The Past Imperfect was the old Indo-European narrative tense, and is so used in some expressions in Welsh, as it also is occasionally in Attic Greek, and, to a much larger extent, in Homer :

e.g. wedi myned i mewn, gwelem y dyn ar ei eistedd, *after going in, we saw the man sitting.*

500 This use of the Past Imperfect is especially common in the case of the verbs *gwelaf*, *I see*, *clywaf*, *I hear*, and verbs of kindred meaning :

e.g. ynganol hyn, clywn rydwst tu a phen isa 'r stryd, *in the midst of this, I heard an uproar at the lower end of the street.*

Elis Wyn, Bardd Cwsg.

501 (B) As a Secondary Future, the Past Imperfect is used :

(1) To describe a future action or state from the point of view of the past :

e.g. gwyddai yr ysgrifenwn, *he knew that I should write;*

gwyddai y teimlwn, *he knew that I should feel;*

corresponding in past time to—

gŵyr yr ysgrifenaſ, *he knows that I shall write* } in present
gŵyr y teimlaſ, *he knows that I shall feel* } time.

502 (2) In the Principal * Clause of a Conditional Sentence that speaks of what *would be* (§ 355) :

awn yno, pe byddai eisieu, *I should go there, if there were need.*

(For these uses of the Secondary Future in French, cf. Fr. Gram. §§ 485, 486.)

503 OBS 1.—When this meaning is expressed by means of a Compound Tense, it should be noted that *buaswn*, the Pluperfect or Secondary Future Perfect form of *wyf*, is generally employed :

e.g. buaswn (not *byddwn*) yn myned yno, pe byddai eisieu, *I should go there, if there were need.*

* For the Past Imperfect in the Subordinate Clause of a Conditional Sentence see § 526.

504 Obs. 2.—This tendency to use the Pluperfect form for the Secondary Future seems to have sprung from a desire to avoid the ambiguity that would arise if *byddwn* were employed, inasmuch as *byddwn yn myned* might mean *I used to go*. In present day Welsh the tendency to use the Pluperfect form as a Secondary Future and as a Past Imperfect Subjunctive is very marked. Similarly in Spanish, what was historically a Pluperfect Indicative has now become a by-form of the Past Subjunctive. See Span. Gram. P.G.S. § 503.

505 Obs. 3.—In the case of *gwelaf*, *I see*, *clywaf*, *I hear*, *gwn*, *I know*, this meaning is often expressed by means of the Past Imperfect form of *cāf*, *I obtain*, with the verb-noun :

e.g. *cāem weled*, *we should see*; *cāech wybod*, *you would know*.

506 Obs. 4.—In the case of many verbs denoting an *action* this meaning is sometimes expressed by using the Past Imperfect form of *gwnāf*, *I do*, with the verb-noun :

e.g. *mi wnawn fyned yno*, *pe cawn*, *I should go there, if I were allowed*.

The Aorist.

507 The Aorist has two chief meanings in Welsh :

(A) as a true Aorist ;

(B) as a Perfect :

e.g. *ysgrifenaɪs*, *I wrote* or *I have written*.

508 (A) as a true Aorist :

(1) To mark an action or state as simply occurring in the past ; this is the commonest meaning of the tense :

e.g. *gwelais*, *I saw* ; *ysgrifenaɪs*, *I wrote* ; *būm*, *I was* ; *teimlais*, *I felt*.

509 As the narrative tense (i.e. as the tense answering the question 'What happened next?'), the Aorist is used to recount a number of past actions which occurred in succession, by marking them each separately as simply past :

e.g. *aeth i'r ty a chwiliodd y lē*, *he went into the house and searched the place*.

510 The Aorist is sometimes used, as in Greek, in an ingressive sense :

e.g. *wylais*, *I burst into tears*.—Contrast *wylwn*, *I was weeping* or *kept weeping*.

511 (2) To mark an action as *then* past, i.e. as having occurred before some other action in the past ; here English generally has the Perfect Participle Passive with *had* :

e.g. *pan ganodd yr udgorn, cychwynasant*, *when the trumpet had sounded, they advanced*.

512 N.B.—The English Past Tense of verbs denoting an *action* is generally to be translated by the Aorist (e.g. *lleferais*, *I spoke*), but,

when it denotes *past habit* or describes the action as *then going on*, it must be translated by the Past Imperfect :

e.g. yna torodd allan gythrwl digyffelyb ; wylai rhai, gwaedai eraill, a rhuthrent fel y gallent am y pyrth, *then there broke out a great uproar; some wept, others shouted, and rushed, as best they could, for the gates.*

513 OBS.—gwneuthum, *I did*, followed by a verb-noun, is often employed to express an Aorist, especially where the verb-noun is placed first in a sentence or clause of inverted order : e.g. rhedeg a wnaeth, *he ran*.

514 (*B*) As a Perfect, the Aorist may be used to describe an action as *now completed* :

e.g. bûm yn Rhufain, *I have been in Rome.*
deuthum adref, *I have come home.*
gwelais y dyn, *I have seen the man.*
dysgais fy ngwers, *I have learnt my lesson.*

The Perfect.

515 The Perfect meaning is most commonly expressed by means of the Present of *wyf*, followed by the verb-noun with *wedi, after*, or by means of *bûm*, *I have been*, the Perfect of *wyf*, followed by the verb-noun with *yn, in*, to express a Perfect Continuous : *
e.g. yr wyf wedi myned, *I have gone* (lit. *I am after going*).
bûm yn myned, I have been going (lit. *I have been in going*, i.e. *in the act of going*).

516 NOTE.—The Perfect forms of *âf*, *I go*; *deuaf*, *I come*; *gwnâf*, *I make*; are now obsolete. The old Present forms *darwyf*, *hanwyf*, *canwyf*, and *gorwyf* (see Acc. p. 58), were mostly used with Perfect meaning, possibly on the analogy of the Perfect forms of *âf*, *deuaf* and *gwnâf*.

The Future Perfect.

517 The Future Perfect meaning is expressed by means of *byddaf, I shall be*, followed by a verb-noun with *wedi, after* :
e.g. *byddaf wedi gweled, I shall have seen.*

The Pluperfect.

518 The Pluperfect form, like that of the Past Imperfect, has two distinct meanings :

(A) as a true Perfect of the past (Past Perfect);
(B) as a Secondary Future Perfect (Future Perfect of the past) :
e.g. *gwelswn, I had seen* or *I should have seen.*

* The Perfect meaning is also commonly expressed by using *darsu*. See Accidence, § 280f.

519 (A) As a true Perfect of the past—

The Pluperfect is used to describe an action as completed at some point of time in the past, or a past state as the result of an action completed in the past :

e.g. *y pryd hynny ysgrifenasai ddu lyfr, at that time he had written two books.*

buasai yn glaf cyn i hynny ddigwydd, he had been ill before that happened.

520 In Principal Clauses, the Pluperfect meaning is usually expressed by means of a Compound Tense :

e.g. *yr oedd wedi gweled, he had seen.*

{ *buasai yn gweithio, he had been working (rare)* (PLUPERF.
CONTINUOUS)
{ *yr oedd wedi bod yn gweithio, " "* " "

521 (B) As a Secondary Future Perfect—

(1) To describe the completion of a future action from the point of view of the past :

e.g. *gwyddai { yr aethwn (rare) } he knew that I should y buaswn wedi myned, } have gone.*

522 (2) In Principal Clauses of Conditional Sentences that speak of what would have been :

e.g. { *aethai } pē cawsai, { he would have gone, if he buasai wedi myned,* } had been allowed.

523 This meaning of the Pluperfect is generally expressed by means of *buaswn*, the Pluperfect of *wyf*, followed by the verb-noun with *wedi*. For the use of *buaswn*, cf. § 503.

Note on the parsing of Compound tenses.

524 The so-called 'Compound Tenses' of Welsh form, strictly speaking, only a portion of a system whereby the verb *wyf*, followed by a verb-noun with a preposition, is used to express various meanings :

e.g. *yr wyf yn myned, I am going* (lit. *I am in going*).

" " *wedi " , I have gone* (lit. *I am after going*).

" " *ar fyned, I am about to go* (lit. *I am on going*).

" " *am " , I intend to go* (lit. *I am about going*).

" " *heb " , I have not gone* (lit. *I am without going*).

525 In order, therefore, to keep clearly in view the structure of these modes of expression and the principle upon which they are formed, *yn* and *wedi* in 'Compound Tenses' should be parsed, not as mere signs of tenses, but as prepositions governing the verb-nouns which follow them.

*MEANINGS OF THE MOODS.***The Subjunctive Mood.**

526 The Subjunctive Mood, so far as it is used in Modern Welsh, is very largely a survival. It has only one special form, namely, that of the Present Subjunctive. The Past Imperfect Subjunctive and the Pluperfect Subjunctive are the same in form as the Past Imperfect Indicative and the Pluperfect Indicative, in all verbs except *wyf* and *caf*.*

527 In Mediæval Welsh and even in the translation of the Bible the Subjunctive was much more frequently used than it is now. Several of the instances where it survives in modern Welsh prose are expressions such as *fel y mynno*, *as he pleases*; *doed a ddelo*, *come what may*; *cyn bo hir*, *before (it shall be) long*; *costied a gostio*, *cost what it may*; *dyweded a ddywedo*, *say what he will*.

528 N.B.—Distinguish carefully the use of the Past Imperfect and Pluperfect tense-forms as Subjunctives from their use as Secondary Futures and Secondary Future Perfects (see §§ 501, 502, 521, 522).

The chief uses of the Present Subjunctive are :—

529 (1) Like the Latin Present Subjunctive and the Greek Optative, to express wish :
e.g. Duw a'n bendithio ! May God bless us !

530 (2) In Clauses expressing purpose :
e.g. fel y byddo byw eich enaid, that your soul may live.
mödd y caffo hi'r blaen ar lawer o'i chymydogesau, that she may be ahead of many of her neighbours.
(Elis Wyn, Bardd Cwsg.)

531 (3) Occasionally, in negative Noun Clauses after a verb meaning *to command* or *to beware* :
e.g. gwêl na'th orchfygo, see that he do not overcome thee.

532 (4) In Concessive Clauses after *cyd* (rare) and after Comparatives of Equality :
e.g. cyd gwichio'r fenn, hi a ddwg ei llwyth, though the waggon creak, it carries its load.
er pereiddied a chyflawned fyddont, however fragrant and perfect they may be.
(Chas. Edwards.)

* The forms *bawn* and *caffwn* from *wyf* and *caf* (see Accidence §§ 195a, 263) are employed as follows : *bawn* is used after *pē*, *if*; *oni*, *if not*; *fel*, *so that* (in Consecutive Clauses); *caffwn* is used wherever the clause requires the Past Imperfect Subjunctive.

533 (5) In Relative Clauses and Adverb Clauses of Time, Place, and Comparison, when the action is to be marked as *prospective* (implying future contingency*) or *general*: also not unfrequently in Characterizing Relative Clauses:

e.g. abl i bawb a'i bodlono, *sufficient for each is that which satisfies (=shall or may satisfy) him.* (Prospective Rel. Clause, § 364.)

a fynno iechyd, bid lawen, *whosoever desires health, let him be joyful.* (General Rel. Clause, § 364.)

llwm tñ ni phoro dafad, *bare is the land which a sheep does not graze.* (Characterizing Rel. Clause, § 364.)

nes machludo yr haul, *until the sun shall set.*
(Prospective Clause of Time, § 347a.)

llon fydd y llygoden, pryd ni bo'r gâth gartref, *the mouse is merry, whenever the cat is not at home.* (General Clause of Time, § 347a.)

hawdd cymod lle bo cariad, *reconciliation is easy wherever there is love.* (General Clause of Place, § 348.)

minnau attebaf yn oreu metrwyf (Gr. Roberts, 1563), *I shall answer as best I can (=shall be able).* (Prospective Clause of Comparison, § 359.)

pôb ûn fel y gallo allan o'r Ysgrythyrau Sanctaidd (C. Edwards), *each as he shall be able out of the Holy Scriptures.* (Prospective Clause of Comparison, § 359.)

534 (6) Occasionally in Indirect Questions, when the action is marked as contingent:

e.g. nid gwaeth imi beth a ddywedo ffyliaid, *it makes no difference to me what fools may say.* (Morgan Llwyd.)

The Imperative Mood.

535 The Imperative marks an action as *demanded*. Neg. nac (nâ). It is used:

(a) In Commands: e.g. dywed, *say*; nâ ddywed, *say not*.

(b) In Suppositions and Concessions:

e.g. dyweded a fynno, ni newidiant, *let him say what he will, they will not change.*

* It is the contingency of the action that is chiefly suggested by the Subjunctive in Welsh.

THE VERB-NOUN AND VERB-ADJECTIVES.

536 The verb-noun in Welsh, inasmuch as it is the *name* of an action, is treated in many respects like a noun ; but, as it is the name of an *action* some of its constructions resemble those of the verb.

537 Modern Welsh, doubtless largely influenced in the course of centuries by the practice of translating from other languages, tends to be conscious rather of the verbal aspect of the verb-noun as the name of an *action*, than of its nominal aspect as the *name* of an action. The student of the language, therefore, often finds it difficult to reconcile his treatment of the verb-noun from the point of view of accidence, where it has very largely the construction of a noun, with his inner consciousness of its verbal aspect. The Welshman of the present day is still more inclined to lay emphasis upon the verbal affinities of the verb-noun, owing to the fact that he habitually makes use of the verb-noun in translating the English Infinitive. To the student of language, nothing can be more interesting than the adjustment of the categories of one language to those of another, when the linguistic consciousness is of necessity bilingual. It is always interesting, too, to observe the discrepancies which sometimes arise between the subjective classifications of forms by those who speak a language, and the objective classifications based upon a study of the inherited forms themselves.

The verb-noun without a preposition.

The verb-noun may stand—

538 1. As the Subject of a sentence :

e.g. mae canu dā yn werth ei wrando, *good singing is worth hearing.*

ac mae'n ddylēd eu canmawl, *and it is our duty to praise them :* lit. *the praising of them is a duty.* (E. Prys.)
aeth eu bōd ac aeth eu henwau, *their being and their names have vanished.*

NOTE.—When the verb-noun is separated by means of a Predicate-adjective from the verb to which it is Subject, the verb-noun does not undergo initial mutation : e.g. mae yn anhawdd myned, *it is difficult to go* (lit. *going is difficult.*)

539 2. As the Object, depending on certain verbs (see § 330, where a list of verbs taking a verb-noun as their Object is given) :

e.g. gall fyned, *he can go* ; medr ysgrifenu, *he can write.*

540 3. In dependence upon a noun and forming with it the equivalent of a compound noun in English.

e.g. amser hau, *the time of sowing*.
ysgol ganu, *a singing school*.

For the initial mutation in 'ganu' see §§ 376-379.

541 Sometimes the dependent verb-noun is qualified by an adjective used adverbially:

e.g. plentyn newydd eni, *a newly born child*.
dau o bendefigion newydd ddyfod, *two noblemen just arrived*. (Bardd Cwsg.)

The noun depending on a verb-noun.

542 The analogy of Irish, the use of possessive adjectives with the verb-noun, together with the non-mutation of the initial consonant of a noun depending upon it, all point to the fact that in Welsh such a noun was originally in the genitive case. This was a natural construction when the noun character of the verb-noun was prominent in consciousness, and the forms of the language are a survival from this stage of its history. To the Welshman of the present day, however, in whose mind the verbal aspect of the verb-noun has the greater prominence, the noun following a verb-noun of transitive meaning is viewed more as the Object of a verb than as a noun depending on a noun. At the same time, the student should make it clear in parsing that he understands the original construction.

543 A noun depending on a verb-noun may denote either the doer of the action expressed by the verb-noun (such a noun being originally a Subjective Genitive), or else the Object of the action (originally an Objective Genitive). If the verb-noun be intransitive, the dependent noun denotes the doer of the action; if transitive, its Object:

e.g. cyn dyfod y dyn, *before the man came*; lit. *before the man's coming*.

cyn gweled y dyn, *before seeing the man*; lit. *before the seeing of the man*.

The verb-noun qualified by possessive adjectives.

544 A possessive adjective corresponds to a genitive case. Hence, before an intransitive verb-noun, the possessive adjective denotes its Subject; before a transitive verb-noun, its Object:

e.g. cyn fy nyfod, *before my coming*.

cyn fy ngweled, *before I was seen*; lit. *before my seeing = the seeing of me*.

545 The use of the possessive adjective before a verb-noun of transitive meaning is very common when the verb *wyf* is followed by a verb-noun with a preposition; see § 524:
e.g. mae rhywun yn ei weled; lit. *there is someone in (=in the act of) seeing him.*

If the person denoted by the possessive adjective be the same as the Subject of the form of *wyf*, we have the second meaning (*b*) ; if it be different, then we have the first meaning (*a*).

OBS.—Note the use of the possessive adjective with *sefyll*, *standing*, *eistedd*, *sitting*, *gorwedd*, *reclining*, in the following and similar expressions : *yn ei* *sefyll*, *standing*; *ar fy eistedd*, *sitting*; *ar ei orwedd*, *reclining*.

The verb-noun with prepositions.

546 By means of the verb-noun governed by prepositions are formed participle-equivalents or verb-noun phrases equivalent in meaning to Adjective or Adverb Clauses; see § 346b:

e.g. yn myned, *going*; wedi myned, *having gone*; ar fyned,
about to go; gan ei fod, *since he is*; wedi (iddo) fyned,
after he has gone.

OBS.—The verb-noun governed by the prep. *i*, *to*, and qualified by possessive adjectives is often used to convey a meaning equivalent to that of the Latin gerundive:

e.g. mae y dasg i'w gwneyd ar unwaith, *the lesson is to be done at once.*

Employment of gan, dan and yn with the verb-noun.

The accurate use of phrases formed by means of the prepositions gan and dan with the verb-noun can only be acquired by observation and practice.

547 *gan* with the verb-noun is employed in such expressions as the following :—

(a) aeth y gŵr i'r ty, gan dybied fod rhywun yno, *the man went into the house, thinking that someone was there.*

(b) gan farw ti a fyddi farw, *verily* (lit. *d*ing) thou shall di
gan with the verb-noun generally forms a Present participle
equivalent, referring to the Subject of the principal verb, and
serves to explain an action expressed by that verb.

In expressions similar to (b), *gan* with the verb-noun has been regularly employed in the Welsh Bible to translate the 'Infinitive Absolute' of Hebrew, when added to the finite verb for the sake of emphasis.

548 *dan* with the verb-noun is chiefly employed to form Present participle-equivalents which have a similar force to the predicate participles of Greek (see Gk. Gram. § 324, 4, 5, 6). Such expressions generally imply, as in the case of *gan*, that the action denoted by the verb-noun is contemporaneous with that of the verb of the sentence, and are especially common when the verb-noun expresses some emotion such as *grief, joy, fear* or the like :—

e.g. *aeth yno dan ganu*, *he went there singing.*
 " " " *wylo*, " " " *weeping.*
 " " " *grynu* " " " *trembling.*
 " " " *chwertith* " " " *laughing.*
 " " " *gerdded* * " " " *walking.*

549 *ya* followed by a verb-noun often forms a phrase equivalent in force to an Adjective Clause, or to a Predicate-participle (see § 550 foll.) or to an Absolute Clause (see § 561) :

e.g. *dyna ddyn yn rhedeg*, *yonder is a man running* (= *who is running*).

Verb-noun equivalents of participles as Predicate-adjectives.

550 The place of a Present participle used as a Predicate-adjective is most commonly supplied in Welsh by means of a verb-noun with *yn*, *in*; the place of a Perfect participle, by means of a verb-noun with *wedi*, *after*.

551 (a) With verbs of 'being' (*wyf, I am, byddaf, I am habitually*) and verbs denoting some modification of *being*, such as *ymddanghosaf, I appear*:

e.g. *y mae yn gweithio, he is working.*
 bydd yn gweithio, he is in the habit of working.
 yniddengys wedi heneiddio, he appears to have aged.

552 (b) With verbs of 'continuing,' 'holding out' and 'wearying':
 arhosaf, I remain | *blinaf, I am tired*

e.g. *arhosaf yn siarad, I shall remain speaking.*
 blinaf yn gwaeddi, I become tired of shouting.

553 (c) With verbs of 'perceiving,' 'knowing' and 'showing':
 gwelaf ef yn agoshau, I see him approaching.

nis gwn am nēb yn cashau y sawl a'i cannolant, *I know of no one that hates those who praise him.*
 dangoswch y bachgen yn rhedeg, show the boy running.

* *rhedeg, running*, requires the preposition *ar, on*.

554 After the verbs daliaf and parhaf, *I continue*, the verb-noun is usually preceded by the preposition i, to :
e.g. daliaf i ysgrifenu, *I continue to write.*
 parhaf i weithio, *I continue to work.*

555 After verbs of 'doing well or ill' and verbs of 'rejoicing' and 'grieving,' the verb-noun is usually preceded by the preposition wrth, by :
e.g. yr ydych yn pechu wrth ddweyd celwydd, *you are sinning in speaking falsehood.*
 ni lwyddwch wrth fod yn esgeulus, *you will not succeed by being negligent.*
 llawenhaf wrth eich gweled yn iâch, *I rejoice to see you well.*

556 After verbs of 'going' and 'standing' the verb-noun generally takes gan and dan (see §§ 547, 548).

Verb-adjectives in -edig and -adwy.

557 Welsh has now no participles (though it has participle-equivalents, §§ 546-556). But it has two verb-adjectives, one ending in -edig, the other ending in -adwy.

558 The verb-adjective in -edig marks an action as either (1) *done* or (2) *do-able* (rare).
e.g. (1) gorphenedig, *finished*; (2) gweledig, *visible.*

559 The verb-adjective in -adwy generally marks an action as *do-able*, like the Latin Gerundive :
e.g. annileadwy, *that cannot be blotted out.*
 credadwy, *that can be believed.*
 canfyddadwy, *that can be perceived.*

In some verb-adjectives, however, such as safadwy, *stable*, and teimladwy, *sensitive*, the ending -adwy seems to have an active force.

Many verbs have no corresponding verb-adjectives.

The present-stem employed as a verb-adjective.

560 A few present-stems are employed in Welsh as verb-adjectives corresponding in meaning for the most part to those ending in -edig :
e.g. carreg nâdd, *a hevn stone.*
 bara pryn, *bought bread.*
 creigiau llôsg, *burnt rocks.*
 mynydd llôsg, *a burning mountain, a volcano.*
 creigiau crôg, *overhanging rocks.*

Similarly :—fel helyg plan | oddeutu glan yr afon, *like planted willows about the river bank.* (E. Prys.)

**PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES CONNECTED
THEREWITH.**

(Sections 561–600 are supplementary to Accidence §§ 130–176).

Personal pronouns and possessive adjectives.

561 1. When the post-vocalic form of the personal pronoun in the accusative precedes the verb, the Subject of the verb, if pronominal, is rarely expressed :
e.g. yno y'm gwelodd, it was there that he saw me (not *yno y'm gwelodd ef*).

562 2. hwynt (simple pers. pron. 3rd pers. pl.) is now never used as Subject, or after a combination of a preposition with a suffix 3rd pers. pl., or as Object after verbal forms ending in -nt.

563 3. The following limitations to the use of certain forms of the personal pronouns should be carefully noted :—

564 (a) For the pronoun of the 1st pers., if it be the Subject of the verb, the forms *fi*, finnau are employed after verbs ending in *d*, *f*, or *r*; the forms *i*, innau after verbs ending in *m*, *n*, *s* :
e.g. gwelwyd fi, I have been seen ; gwelir fi, I am seen ; gwelaf fi, I see ; but büm i, I have been ; gwelais i, I have seen.
 (After impersonal forms the pronoun following the verb may be viewed as its Object : see §§ 178, 461).

565 (b) For the pronoun of the 2nd pers. (Simple and Conjunctive) the forms *ti*, tithau, are employed after verbal forms ending in *t* :
*e.g. gwelaist ti, thou hast seen.
gwelaist tithau, thou too hast seen.*

566 (c) But if a verb is preceded by a post-vocalic pers. pron. S. 1, and a supplementary pers. pronoun be added after the verb, the forms *i*, innau must be employed :
*e.g. fe'm gwelsant i, they saw me.
fe'm gwelsant innau, they saw me also.*
 Similarly, for the 2nd pers. the forms *di* and *dithau* must be employed.

567 (d) After combinations of prepositions with pronominal suffixes, the supplementary personal pronouns take the following forms :
 for 1st pers. sing. *fi*, finnau 1st pers. plu. *ni*, ninnau.
 " 2nd " " *ti*, tithau 2nd " " *chwi*, chwithau
 " 3rd " " *ef*, yntau(m) 3rd " " *hwy*, hwythau
hi, hithau (')

568 4. Sometimes the simple personal pronoun added to a verb, or to a noun preceded by a possessive adjective or to a preposition with a pronominal suffix is not emphatic. In that case it is an enclitic:

e.g. gwelais i = gwélaisi, *I saw.*
fy nhād i = fy nhádi, *my father.*
arnaf fi = árnafi, *upon me.*

569 5. *my own, thine own*, etc. are expressed by adding *fy hūn, dy hūn, ein hunain*, etc., to a noun qualified by a possessive adjective:
e.g. fy nhŷ fy hūn or fy nhŷ i fy hūn, *my own house.*
dy dy dy hūn or dy dŷ di dy hūn, *thine own house.*
ein tŷ ein hunain or ein tŷ ni ein hunain, *our own house.*

Relative Pronouns.

570 The relatives of Welsh consist partly of survivals like the proclitics *a* and *yr (y)*, or *ag* and *ar* followed by *a*, and partly of demonstratives preceded by the article, like *yr hwn, y nēb, y sawl*, or of interrogative forms like *pwy bynnag*, which, by their frequent association with the old relatives *a* and *yr (y)*, have ultimately acquired a relative force. Thus the history of these relatives in Welsh is the history of a transference to them of a relative meaning which they did not originally possess.* Such a transference is not unknown in language (e.g. the development of the relative meaning of the English 'that' = 'which'), and it was doubtless facilitated in Welsh by the weakness and evanescence of the proclitic relative *a*. The proclitics *a* and *yr (y)*, which always preceded the verb, came to be classed with meaningless verbal particles, and so completely has their relative origin sunk into oblivion in the minds of modern Welshmen, that *a* before the Aorist may be emphasized and lengthened to express a Perfect: e.g. mi â welais, 'I have seen.' Even where *yr (y)* have undoubtedly retained their relative force in expressions in which *yr hwn* etc. never were employed, the tendency of a Welshman ignorant of the history of these proclitics is to imagine that *yr hwn* etc. have been omitted. See Appendix.

571 *ar*, in Med. Welsh or (*a*), *ar (a)*, is used in General Relative Clauses: e.g. pawb ar a welais, *everyone that I saw.*
572 *ag*, in Med. Welsh *oc (a)*, is used chiefly after *y fāh* and *y cyfryw, such*, after nouns qualified by Comparatives of Equality, and sometimes in General Relative Clauses:
e.g. y fāth ag a welais, *such as I saw.*
y cyfryw ag oeddyn, *such as they were.*
cystal dyn ag a welwyd erioed, *as good a man as was ever seen.*
pawb ag sydd mewn angen, *everyone that is in need.*

* In such a sentence for instance as—cyfrenwch i'r hwn y derbyniasoch ganddo, *give to him from whom you have received*, *yr hwn* is preceded not by the preposition of the relative clause, but by the preposition of the antecedent.

573 *yr hwn* generally refers to a *particular* or *individual* antecedent :
e.g. ein Tād, *yr hwn wyt yn y nefoedd, our Father who art in Heaven.*

574 *ar, ag, y nēb, y sawl* and *pwy bynnag* are usually *general* :
e.g. gwyn ei fydd y nēb sydd fodlon, *blessed is he that is contented, i.e. whoever is contented.*

575 *yr hyn* (like the demonstrative pronoun *hyn*) generally refers to some fact, circumstance or statement :
e.g. dywedodd ei fod yn flinedig, *yr hyn sydd yn ddigon tebyg, he said that he was tired, which is not unlikely.*

576 *yr hwn, yr hon* and *yr hyn* are sometimes used as adjectives :
e.g. *yr hwn ddŷn, which man; yr hon ddynes, which woman; yr hyn bêth, which thing.*

577 Sometimes *pa ūn* (like Breton ‘pehini’) is used for *yr hwn*, and *pa rai* (like Breton ‘péré’) for *y rhai*; but hitherto these forms have been generally avoided by good writers.

578 N.B.—In Relative Clauses, when *yr hwn* is expressed, the negative is generally *nid* (*nî*): where *a* and *yr* (*y*) would be used alone in affirmative sentences, *nad* (*nâ*) is used, but *nid* (*nî*) is also sometimes found.

Indefinite pronouns and adjectives.

579 By their constant use in negative expressions *nēb, someone*, and *dim, nothing*, have acquired a negative meaning, like the French *aucun, personne and rien* :
e.g. *pwy sydd yno? nēb; who is there? no one.*
bêth a wnaethoch? dim; what did you do? nothing.
nēb corresponds to the Irish *nech*, *someone* (cf. Fr. *aucun* for Lat. *aliquis unus, someone*).
dim was originally a noun meaning ‘a bit,’ as in—*y dim lleiaf, the least bit* (cf. Latin *hilum*, ‘a whit,’ from which *ne-hilum=nihil, nothing*. Similarly the Fr. *rien, nothing*, is derived from Lat. *rem, acc. of rēs, thing*).
*not — any, no, is expressed by *yr ūn* :*
e.g. *ni welais yr un dyn, I saw no man.*

Demonstrative pronouns and adjectives.

580 The demonstrative *hwn* (*hon, hyn*) is sometimes employed after a noun qualified by a possessive adjective :
e.g. *fy māb hwn, this my son.*
hyn and *hynny* are generally employed for *hwn* and *hwnnw* after the nouns *pêth, thing*, and *pryd, time*.

The Definite Article.

581 The chief uses of the article are the same as in other languages (especially French, German, and Greek) :

(i) To mark off or distinguish particular individuals :

e.g. y tri brawd, the three brothers.

(ii) To denote the *whole* of a class or species : *

*e.g. mae y llew yn greadur ysglyfaethus, the lion is a beast of prey.
cofiwch y morwyr, remember the sailors.*

582 Welsh employs the article in the following expressions where no article is employed in English :—

1. With the demonstrative adjectives hwn, hwnnw, and the demonstrative adverbs, yma, yna, acw :

e.g. y dyn hwn, this man (cf. Gk. ὁ ἄντρος οὗτος).

, , hwnnw, *that man.*

, , yma, *this man (here).*

, , yna, *that man (near you).*

, , acw, *that man (yonder).*

583 2. With certain words denoting fractions, when they denote a definite part of a known or previously mentioned whole :

e.g. yr hanner, a half (sometimes the half).

y traian, y drydedd ran, a third.

584 3. With certain names of places :

<i>e.g. Yr Abermaw,</i>	<i>Barmouth</i>	<i>Yr Affrig,</i>	<i>Africa</i>
<i>Yr Amwythig,</i>	<i>Shrewsbury</i>	<i>Yr Aipht,</i>	<i>Egypt</i>
<i>Y Bala,</i>	<i>Bala</i>	<i>Yr Alban,</i>	<i>Scotland</i>
<i>Y Drefnewydd,</i>	<i>Newtown</i>	<i>Yr Almaen,</i>	<i>Germany</i>
<i>Y Rhyl,</i>	<i>Rhyl</i>	<i>Yr Amerig,</i>	<i>America</i>
<i>Y Trallwm,</i>	<i>Welshpool</i>	<i>Yr Eidal,</i>	<i>Italy</i>
<i>Y Wyddgrug,</i>	<i>Mold</i>	<i>Yr Hispan,</i>	<i>Spain</i>
		<i>Yr India,</i>	<i>India</i>
		<i>Yr Iwerddon,</i>	<i>Ireland</i>

585 4. With the names of certain festivals :

<i>e.g. Y Grawys,</i>	<i>Lent</i>	<i>Y Sulgwyn,</i>	<i>Whitsunday</i>
<i>Y Nadolig,</i>	<i>Christmas</i>	<i>Yr Ystwyll,</i>	<i>Epiphany</i>
<i>Y Pasg,</i>	<i>Easter</i>		

586 5. In the following idioms (cf. German Gram. P.G.S. § 471) :—

yn y drēf, in town *yn yr ysgol, in school*

yn yr eglwys, in church *yn y nesoedd, in heaven*

yn y capel, in chapel *ar y ddaear, on earth*

Similarly *i'r drēf, to town ; o'r drēf, from town, etc.*

* In Welsh, as in English, the article is often omitted with a plural noun denoting the whole of a class or species.

587 Where a noun is followed by a dependent noun, with or without the article, the first noun does not take the article in Welsh; it is felt to be already sufficiently defined by the dependent noun:

e.g. māb y brenin, *the son of the king* (German, *des Königs Sohn*).

māb brenin, *the son of a king*.

588 Note, however, y pen teulu, *the head of the family*, where pen teulu is treated like a compound word.

Employment of the article with öll and höll.

589. öll is used as a noun meaning *whole*, hence yr öll means *the whole*:

e.g. yr öll ohono, *the whole of it*.

höll is an adjective meaning *whole (entire)*, *all (adj.)*.

e.g. yr höll syd, *the whole world, the entire world*.

yr höll ddynion, *all the men*.

OBS.—The Welsh for *everyone* is pawb

" " " each one " pōb ūn

" " " each man " pōb dŷn

ADVERBS.

A. The Negatives.

590 nid (ni) is employed in Statements and Questions.

591 nac* (nā) " " Answers.

" " " Prohibitions.

592 nad (nā) is employed in negative clauses corresponding to those affirmative clauses in which the verb would be preceded by a or yr (y). In Local Clauses and clauses with yr hwn or y sawl, nid (ni) is generally employed. nad (nā) is also employed after os, as well as in expressions of wish and interrogative clauses introduced by paham? *why?*

593 To negative individual words in Principal Clauses, nid is used; in negative Subordinate Clauses, where the corresponding affirmative clause would have mai, nad is employed (with the omission of mai).

594 In modern colloquial Welsh the negative employed in Statements and Questions takes the form nid (ni) —— ddim, used in a manner similar to the French ne—pas, ne—point, *not*. From this construction nid (ni) is frequently omitted:

e.g. (ni) fūm i ddim yno, *I have not been there*.

* Chiefly before forms of wŷf, such as wŷf, ydwyf, oes, oedd, ydoedd.

595 The expression *ddim o, nothing of*, has been contracted into *mō* :
e.g. welais i mo'r dyn, I did not see the man,
for ni welais i ddim o'r dyn, I saw nothing of the man.
 Similarly 'ddim ohono' has become *mohono*, often contracted
 in spoken Welsh into *mono*.

Employment of the negative with certain adjectives.

596 The negative is sometimes employed with an adjective as follows :
ni waeth gennys pwy ddaw, I do not mind who comes (lit. *not worse with me who comes*).
ni wiw iddo fyned, he must not go (lit. *not fitting for him to go*).
 NOTE.—Similarly in Mediæval Welsh *ni mōch, not soon*; *ni phell, not far* ;
ni well, not better ; *ni mād, not good*, were used like *ni waeth, ni wiw* in the preceding examples.
 597 These instances are perhaps to be explained by an ellipsis of *yw, is*, between the negative and the adjective, or by an ellipsis of the old form *ys, it is*, before the negative.

B. Adverbs of Time.

598 Some adverbs of Time are interesting as preserving old grammatical forms :—

<i>he-ddyw, to-day</i>	<i>he</i> =an old demonstrative meaning <i>this</i> .
<i>he-no, to-night</i>	

y fory, to-morrow (lit. *the morning*) ; *fory* is for *mory=morg-*, akin to the Germ. *morgen*, Eng. *morrow*.

<i>yn fore, early</i>	<i>yn</i> is here an old form of the definite article.
<i>yn hwyr, late</i>	

yn awr, now

e-leni, this year ; *e=he, this* ; *leni* is from *vleni=flynedd, year*.
y llynedd, last year (lit. *the year*) for *yr flynedd*.
trannoeth, next day from Lat. *trans noctem, over night*.
trennydd, the day after to-morrow. The origin of the first part of this word is doubtful.
tradwy, =the day after *trennydd*.
doe, yesterday.
neithiwr, last night.
echdoe, the day before yesterday ; *ech* is cognate with Lat. *ex, from*, Gk. *ἐξ*.
echnos, the night before last.
beunydd, daily, for *beb-n-dydd* ; *beb=bob* for *pob, every* ; *n* in *beb-n* is probably a remnant of the old accusative ending.
gynneu, just now

byth, ever, for ever, referring to the present or to the future.
eroed, ever, referring to the past. eroed, stands for er i (=ei)
oed, since his life (began). In Mediæval Welsh a form
ermoed=er m oed=er fy oed, since my life (began), was
used.

weithion, weithian, by this time, = (y) weith hon, this time.

eisoes, already, in Mediæval Welsh = yet, nevertheless.

trachefn, mutated into drachefn, *aguin*, lit. over her back, for dra ei chefn. In Mediæval Welsh a corresponding form draegeuyn = dra ei gefn, over his back, was employed.

er ys meityn, for a long time, lit. since the morning : meityn is from the Latin *mātūfnus*, belonging to the morning.

C. Adverbs of Place.

599 The following adverbs of place, which are derived from prepositions by the addition of a suffix, should be noted :—

tanodd,	<i>underneath</i>	from tan (dan), <i>under</i>
trwodd,	<i>through</i>	„ trwy (drwy), <i>through</i>
trosodd,	<i>over</i>	„ tros (dros), <i>over</i>
uchod,	<i>above</i> =uchot, <i>over thee</i> , from uwch,	<i>over</i> .
isod,	<i>below</i> =isot, <i>under thee</i> ,	„ <i>is</i> , <i>under</i> .

*WORDS REPRESENTING SENTENCES OR PARTS
OF SENTENCES.*

600 The following words, representing sentences or parts of sentences, are found in Welsh:—

APPENDIX.

NORMAL AND INVERTED ORDER.

The sentences described in §§ 303, 305 as sentences of normal and inverted order respectively are so described according to their natural classification, from the point of view of Descriptive Grammar, in the mind of a Welshman who forms them at the present day. In modern Welsh prose, good writers, in accordance with the regular practice of the spoken language, have more and more confined the use of a simple sentence or principal clause of inverted order to those statements or questions in which the words placed before the verb are emphatic. The emphatic words thus standing in the most prominent position in the sentence constitute what Paul, in his *Principles of Language*, calls "the psychological predicate," i.e. the words which express the information which the sentence in question is primarily intended to convey. In Mediæval Welsh, on the other hand, and even later, the Subject of the sentence was not unfrequently placed before the verb, even where it (the Subject) had no special emphasis laid upon it.

At the present day sentences of inverted order are formed by simple inversion; but it is highly probable that, historically, one of the inherited types upon which they are modelled (at any rate, when the words placed first in the sentence are emphatic) was not itself the product of mere inversion. The use in such sentences of the pre-verbal particles a (= Bret. a, Corn. a) and yr (y) (= Bret. ez (e), Cornish yth (y)), probably in their origin pronominal (see § 167), coupled with the fact that the verb of such a sentence, like that of a relative clause,* stands idiomatically in the 3rd pers. sing., forcibly suggests, as Zeuss† has pointed out, that the type of sentence in question is parallel in its origin to the Irish construction, in which the sentence as a whole is complex, beginning with the word 'is' (= Welsh ys, *it is*) or with a noun standing absolutely. Since ys, in Welsh MSS., is rare before nouns, it is probable, unless we are to suppose the early omission of ys, that Welsh preferred the type of sentence in which the words specially emphasized stood in the absolute construction: e.g. dynion | sydd yma, rather than ys dynion sydd yma. The closer coalescence, in course of centuries, of the elements of disguised complex sentences like these has no doubt ultimately given the sentence of inverted order the aspect of a simple sentence.

This view of the origin of these sentences is, however, not entirely free from difficulty. It would be a mistake to suppose that Mediæval Welsh always required the use of one of the particles a or yr (= ydd, modern yr), when the order of the sentence was inverted. In mediæval poetry, especially, sentences of inverted order are often found, whose verb is preceded by no particle or by one of the particles ry (Irish ro, Gk. πρό) or dy (Irish do).

* The use of the form sýdd, when the subject precedes the verb, is a further confirmation of this view, sýdd being the form of the Pres. Indic. S. 3 of wýf, which is used in a relative clause.

† Zeuss, *Grammatica Celta* (2nd Edit., p. 926): "Est autem hæc constructio sine dubio eadem solutio sententiæ, per quam in vetusta lingua hibernica vox aliqua cum emphasi proferenda e regulari ordine vocum ad initium transfertur verbo substantivo præmisso, vel sine eo posita absolute."

Even in mediæval prose we occasionally find a sentence of inverted order with *ry* before the verb, without 'a': e.g. *coet rywelsom ar y weilgi*, 'we saw trees on the sea' (referring to the ships of Brân), Mab. Rhŷs-Evans, p. 35. In view of these considerations and the general tendency of the earlier stages of language to allow variation in the order of words, together with the fact that in Gaulish the Subject seems, in accordance with the regular Indo-European practice, to have generally preceded the verb, it would be rash to assert that simple sentences of inverted order did not continue to exist in Welsh side by side with the complex sentences to which reference has already been made.

The student of Welsh historical Syntax should note carefully all survivals of the Celtic practice, here indicated, of expressing a statement by means of a complex sentence beginning with a form of *wyf*, rather than by means of a simple sentence in the usual manner of most other languages. The tendency of Welsh, it is true, has been to eliminate or disguise, as far as possible, this somewhat cumbrous mode of expression; but, even in the modern language, there survive several instances of it, though most Welshmen are no longer aware of their history. Such survivals show themselves in the use of *mai* (in S. Wales *taw*) before noun and adverb clauses of inverted order, as well as in the forms *pe*, *if*, and *cany*s, *for*. The word *mai*, now dissociated, in the mental linguistic groupings of Welshmen, from the verb *wyf*, is identical in origin with the form *mae*, *there is*; while *taw*, the verbal origin of which could only be guessed by a comparative grammarian, had a like meaning, and corresponded to the Irish *tá*, from the root *sta-*, cognate with Latin *sta-re*, *to stand*. Hence the sentence *gwn taw } ef oedd yno*, meant originally, literally translated, *I know it is he that was there*. Similarly *pē*, *if*, stands for *pei=bei=bai*, *were it*, so that *pe bai* would literally mean, *were it that he (she or it) were*, and *cany*s stands for *can+ys*, *since it is*. Likewise the Mediæval *panyw*, equivalent in force to *mai*, stood for *pan+yw*, *that it is*.

In reading Mediæval Welsh prose and poetry, the use of these complex sentences, though even then disappearing, should be carefully noted. Such sentences illustrate sporadically in Welsh a very common phenomenon in Irish syntax. For example, in the story of Kilhwch and Olwen, we have, the sentence—*yny uyd kaer uwrr a welynt, until they saw a great fort*, literally, *until it is a great fort which they saw*. The use of sentences of this kind is familiar as one of the most noticeable characteristics of English as spoken by uneducated Irishmen, and corresponds to a marked tendency of Irish Gaelic. It is not impossible, too, that the French method of beginning questions with 'est-ce que' is a survival of a similar tendency of Celtic speech.

In sentences of normal order, the verb is sometimes (chiefly in the colloquial Welsh of S. Wales) preceded by the word *fe*, a shortened form of *efe*, used as a formal pronoun (see § 133), where *fe* probably represents an old neuter pronoun S. 3. In Mediæval Welsh the corresponding simple form *ef* is used, in prose with *a*, in poetry often without *a*. The following instance illustrates the prose use—*ef a dyuu y hiawnbwyll idi*, *her right mind returned to her*. It is not easy to say, in the case of sentences of this kind, whether 'a' was originally used in them or not, since it may have crept in only by false analogy. The underlying principle of the construction is, however, clear enough: the 'ef' acts the part of a formal preparatory Subject, while the real Subject is put

after the verb in apposition to it, being added as a kind of explanatory afterthought.

In other cases the statement begins with a formal Predicate in combination with a formal Subject. For instance, a similar combination is found in the case of *sef=ys+ef*, frequently used in Mediæval Welsh prose (but rare in poetry) to introduce statements of the following form—

sef oruc ynteu yna | ryuelu arnaf, this is (lit. it is) what he then did | he fought (lit. fighting) against me, Mab. Peredur.
sef yw ynteu | owein uab uryen, this is (lit. it is) who he is | Owen son of Urien. Mab. Owein and Lunet.

Here the information which the statement is especially intended to convey is expressed as a kind of afterthought by means of a word or group of words standing in apposition to the formal Subject or Object of the opening sentence.

In connexion with the development of the sentence (whether of normal or inverted order), the student of Welsh historical Syntax should carefully observe the use of the pre-verbal particles. In modern Welsh, *fe* (in S. Wales) and *mi* (in N. Wales), though probably both of pronominal origin, practically play the part of pre-verbal particles before a verb which is not in a subordinate position, while *a* and *yr* (*y*), probably also of pronominal origin, are now mentally grouped as pre-verbal particles, which mark the verb as subordinate, either as a subordinate element of the sentence in which it stands, or as the verb of a subordinate noun clause, adjective clause, or adverb clause. The student of Comparative Grammar can trace earlier functions of these particles, especially their relative force; but to those who now speak the language they have developed new functions.

In Mediæval Welsh the uses of *a* and *yd=ydd=yr* and *y* before verbs do not always exactly correspond to their uses at the present day. All such differences of usage the student should carefully note, especially the use of *ydd* (*y*) before the verb even in a sentence of normal order, a use which now survives only in the case of some forms of *wyf*: e.g. *yr wyf*, *yr oedd*.

In the older stages of the language certain other pre-verbal particles were used which have now been lost or obscured. For example, one may note the particle *yd* (for older *yt*, and not to be confused with *yd=ydd=yr*), now represented only by the 'yd' of *yd-wyf*, *yd-oedd*, etc., and by the 'd' in *nid* (= *ni+yd*), *nad* (= *na+yd*), *ped* (= *pe+yd*), *od* (= *o+yd*). Another pre-verbal particle of frequent occurrence is *neu*, corresponding in force to the modern *fe* or *mi*, and often combined with *yd* as *neud*. The particle *nu* (rare) may be a weak form of *neu*. In addition to these, the particles *ry* (= Irish *ro*) and *dy* (= Irish *do*) were once extensively used. Modern spoken Welsh is characterised by an almost complete elimination of pre-verbal particles; *a*, the most common in Literary Welsh, is almost always omitted, and *y* is evanescent. In spoken Welsh, the determining factor in the use of the particles which remain, seems to be the prominence or non-prominence of the verb as the leading element in a statement; where the verb takes a prominent position, as in a sentence of normal order, it is preceded by the particle *fe* or *mi*; on the other hand, if it be subordinate in its own sentence to an Adjunct, *yr* (*y*) is placed before it, and similarly when it is clearly subordinate as the verb of a subordinate noun clause, adjective clause, or adverb clause.

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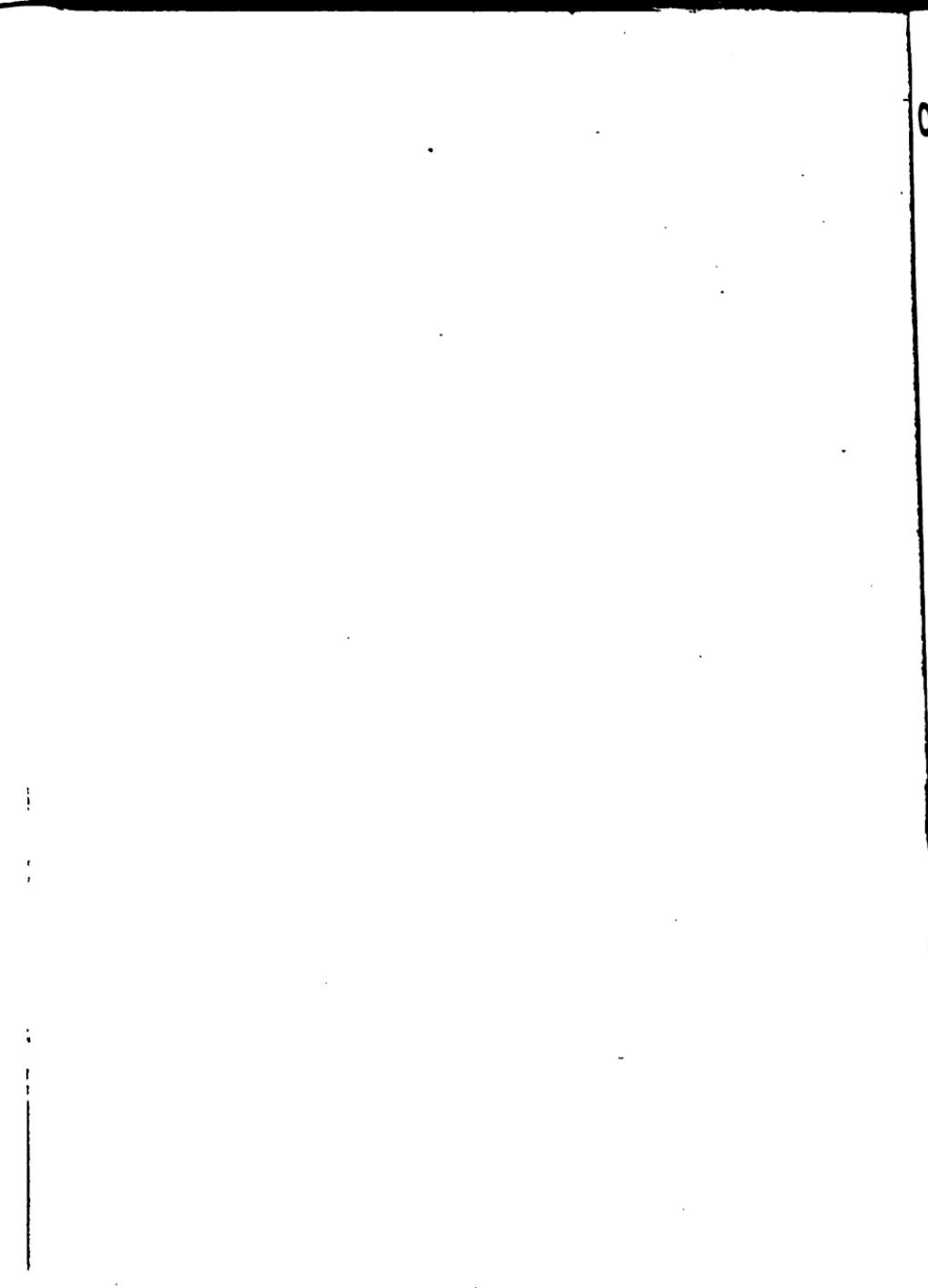
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